



# ***Daily Report***—

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-87-250  
Wednesday  
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# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-87-250

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30 December 1987

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## Japan

### Interview With Prime Minister Reported

SK300700 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
29 Dec 87 p 1

[Report by correspondents Chang Song-won and Ho Tae-hong from Tokyo]

[Text] In an exclusive written interview with TONG-A ILBO on 23 December, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said he "hopes that the peaceful transfer of power scheduled for February 1988, the product of consensus of all of the people of the Republic of Korea, will come about smoothly through the wisdom and enthusiasm of the ROK people, which have been demonstrated to date, on the basis of the true meaning of democracy." He said that Japan "will grasp every opportunity to do its utmost to create an environment for the progress of North-South dialogue and to play the role of mediator in improving ROK-China and ROK-Soviet relations, in close cooperation with the friendly countries concerned."

In this first interview with an ROK newspaper since he succeeded Nakasone Yasuhiro as prime minister on 6 November, Prime Minister Takeshita, commenting on the moves by the Japanese Government under Prime Minister Nakasone in which Japan expressed its willingness to improve its policy toward North Korea and North Korea's recent moves showing a positive attitude toward Japan, stressed that "the basic policy of Japan is based on the firm premise that it maintains friendly and cooperative relations with the ROK." He added that the Japanese relations with North Korea, therefore, which are based on this premise, are to cope with the situation in an orderly manner from the position of independence and that this policy will remain unchanged in the future as well.

Commenting on the Japanese role in the security of the Northeast Asian region, Prime Minister Takeshita said that "Japan is endeavoring to keep its self-defensive capabilities in proper shape under its peace constitution and to maintain effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security system."

Touching on the ROK-Japan trade imbalance, Prime Minister Takeshita said that "it should be noted that a considerable portion of the ROK exports constitute production from semi-finished goods and capital goods imported from Japan which are then exported to third countries as finished products and that because of this structural reason the imports from Japan increase with the increase of the ROK exports." He said that to rectify this situation, the ROK should expand and readjust its industrial base and that Japan has been cooperating to this effect.

As for the long pending ROK-Japanese issue of improving the position of ROK people resident in Japan, Prime Minister Takeshita said, in comparison with the status of other foreigners in Japan, that "it is important to allow them to enjoy a position similar to that of the Japanese to the best possible degree." With regard to the issue of repatriating ROK people in Sakhalin, he said Japan will continue his persistent effort of calling upon the Soviet Union to exercise its kind consideration in this matter.

Prime Minister Takeshita also said he hopes that the peaceful transfer of power in the ROK will help promote further development of the friendly relations between the ROK and Japan on a more stable basis with the support of the consensus of the people. He added that he is planning, for this purpose, to gradually expand exchanges between the two countries, namely, exchanges between people of all walks of life, including young people, and exchanges in academic, cultural, and sports fields.

Finally, Prime Minister Takeshita reaffirmed that he hopes that the 1988 Seoul Olympiad will be successful with the participation of all countries of the world, transcending differences in political systems and ideals and that Japan will spare no effort to cooperate to this end.

**Takeshita Denies Farm Issue on U.S. Agenda**  
OW261327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT  
26 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will not discuss Japan's import liberalization of farm produce in his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington in mid-January, Government sources said Saturday.

Takeshita will discuss other high-level issues but will not touch individual questions like participation of U.S. contractors in Japanese public works projects, the sources said.

The topics to be discussed during Takeshita's stay in Washington January 12-15 will include reaffirming the friendly ties between the U.S. and Japan, strengthening trust between the two top leaders and declaring their continued active contribution to the world economy and peace.

The sources said Takeshita will personally assure Reagan that Japan will put top priority on keeping close ties with the U.S. as did his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, who held a strong personal "Ron-Yasu" relationship with Reagan.

The farm import liberalization issue will be dealt with primarily at a GATT Council in February, the sources said.

Takeshita, who succeeded Nakasone on November 6, will concentrate on increasing friendship with Reagan and his administration officials during his first visit to the U.S. since assuming the top office, the source said.

Takeshita will hold private talks with Secretary of State George Shultz and Commerce Secretary William Verity, they said.

During the talks with Reagan, Takeshita will explain his Government's budget plan for the next fiscal year, which places importance on domestic demand expansion measures, the sources said.

Takeshita will also make clear that Japan will actively assume its international responsibilities as a major economic power through increased spending to support U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan and to provide aid to developing nations, according to the sources.

**Grant Aid Boosts 1988 Development Budget**  
*OW281041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT*  
28 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 28 KYODO—Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) for fiscal 1988 will jump 6.5 percent from this year to 701 billion yen, topping the 700 billion yen level for the first time due to a surge in grant aid, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The ODA budget was approved at a cabinet meeting held Monday evening.

Ministry officials said they originally allocated 690 billion yen, a 5.0 percent increase for ODA in their original budget outlays last Wednesday, but allowed the 6.5 percent growth in order to better satisfy Japan's international commitment to developing nations.

The planned outlays also top the 5.8 percent increase in ODA expenditures in this year's budget.

Bilateral economic development grants soared by 9.8 percent to 147.1 billion yen. The allocation included general grant aid of 133.1 billion yen, which surged 11.1 percent over this year and represents the first double-digit growth since fiscal 1983.

The remarkable growth, the officials said, is in line with Japan's pledge to provide 500 million dollars in grants to poor African countries over three years beginning this fiscal year.

Bilateral technical cooperation assistance which aims at training people in developing nations increased 7.8 percent from this year's 129.0 billion yen to 139.1 billion yen.

Contributions to international institutions, which decreased 6.6 percent in the original outlays, recovered a 3.6 percent increase from this year to 98.5 billion yen.

This category included a new 3.5 billion yen fund to be offered as a special contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank and similar funds of 10.5 billion yen and 2 billion yen to the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, respectively.

The ministry also promised 245.3 billion yen, up 7.6 percent, to the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), a major governmental organ which implements ODA programs.

Next year's ODA growth also outstrips the 4.8 percent economic growth projected for Japan, increasing the ratio of ODA to the nation's gross national product (GNP). The ratio was 0.29 percent in 1986 compared with an average 0.36 percent by members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Real ODA growth for next year will be equivalent to some 9 percent if the yen's sharply rising value against the dollar is taken into account, ministry officials added.

**Business Leaders Praise Fiscal 1988 Budget**  
*OW281235 Tokyo KYODO English 1214 GMT*  
28 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 28 KYODO—Japanese business leaders Monday welcomed an expansionary fiscal 1988 state budget plan that calls for sharply increasing government-funded public works as a measure to expand domestic demand.

At the same time, most of the leaders of the nation's powerful business groups called for the government to stick to the long-standing policy of ending budgetary dependence on the massive issuance of deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990 and thus put back the public finances into a healthy state.

Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), said domestic demand expansion will not be attained ever only by increasing fiscal spending and called for a further government decontrols on business activities.

The business leaders made these comments upon the announcement the budget plan by the government.

Rokuro Ishikawa, the newly-appointed president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, appealed for the government to implement a more active and flexible fiscal policy, asserting the budget plan lacks the ability to achieve economic growth led by domestic demand expansion.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the government should continue holding down its spending in some areas to "rationalize" its fiscal policy.

Saito welcomed an agreement between the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to temporarily put off the projected construction of 1,440 kilometers of five new bullet lines in view of serious state revenue shortfalls and due to suspicions that the railway lines would incur huge operating losses.

However, Ishikawa urged the government to start construction of the railway lines in view of LDP lawmakers' election pledges and strong requests from local constituencies which would benefit from the construction project.

Both Saito and Eiji Suzuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers's Association, urged that the LDP and opposition parties cooperate to pass the budget plan in the current ordinary session of the Diet as soon as possible.

## Mongolia

### Foreign Minister Meets USSR's Rogachev

OW270042 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1445 GMT 25 Dec 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 December (MONTSAME)—M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, today held a friendly talk with I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is visiting our country.

During the talk, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, M. Dugersuren and I.A. Rogachev exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral relations and international policies.

Present at the meeting were D. Yondon, MPR first deputy foreign minister, as well as K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the MPR.

### PRC Trade Protocol Signed in Beijing

OW301125 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0905 GMT 25 Dec 87

[Text] The Mongolian and Chinese Governments have signed in Beijing a protocol on mutual goods delivery and payments for 1988.

Mongolia will export to China wooden articles and hides and import fruit, silk, and knitwear.

### Leaders Greet Romanians on Anniversary

OW300303 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1449 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Dec (MONTSAME)—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, sent a congratulatory telegram today to N.

Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a people's republic.

The telegram notes:

The proclamation of Romania as a people's republic became an important landmark (?in the history) of the Romanian people and in their socialist construction. We sincerely rejoiced at the fact that the fraternal Romanian people have achieved great successes during the past 40 years in all spheres of the national economy and in the development of the science and culture of their country.

(?On this significant) day, allow me to wish you and all Romanian people further great success in the implementation of the decisions of the [words indistinct] party national conference and the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, and in the cause of creation of a developed socialist society in Romania [words indistinct] in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

On the same day, Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to K. Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a people's republic.

(?The telegram) expresses confidence that the friendly (?relations) [words indistinct] develop for the good of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples. [passage indistinct]

### Batmonh Receives Outgoing Japanese Envoy

OW300209 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1448 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Dec (MONTSAME)—Jambyn Batmonh, Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received Yusuhiko Ota, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the MPR, in connection with completion of the term of his diplomatic mission.

Present at the meeting was J. Choynhor, Chief of a department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## North Korea

### Daily Urges U.S. To Abolish Chemical Weapons

SK300625 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0537 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today stress that the United States should put an immediate end to the production of binary chemical weapons.



In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says that the start of producing binary chemical weapons by the U.S. imperialists is a vicious challenge to the world's peace-loving people who demand the complete abolition of chemical weapons, as well as nuclear weapons, and one more unpardonable crime increasing the danger of war.

The U.S. imperialists' production of binary chemical weapons clearly shows how wild they are running in preparations for a chemical war, the commentary notes, and says:

The U.S. imperialists try to realize their ambition for world domination by brandishing nuclear weapons in one hand and chemical weapons in the other.

They are fond of babbling about "disarmament", "abolition of chemical weapons" and so on. But their talk is all the down-right lies. The U.S. imperialists are warmaniacs, heinous criminals to impose nuclear holocaust as well as chemical one upon humankind.

They try to find the ignition point of a chemical war in the Asian-Pacific region, on the Korean peninsula in particular. The United States has secretly accelerated the construction of a large-scale ammunition depot to store chemical bombs around Hawaii. This aims to store newly produced chemical weapons there and use them in Asia, particularly in case of "emergency" on the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, MINJU CHOSON says in a signed commentary: When Soviet-U.S. talks on eliminating chemical weapons were going on in Geneva, the U.S. imperialists started producing binary chemical weapons. It cannot be construed otherwise than the deliberate and premeditated scheme to obstruct the progress of the talks and foil the process of abolishing chemical weapons.

#### **Papers Commemorate Romanian Anniversary**

SK301044 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1035 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in Romania.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party have turned their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a modern industry and allroundly developed agriculture in a short period.

In particular, a new heyday has been ushered in and the looks of the country changed since the 9th party congress.

The Romanian Socialist Republic actively strives to prevent the danger of a nuclear war in Europe, convert the Balkan peninsula into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear and chemical weapons and defend peace and security in the world. Last year Romania unilaterally put forward an initiative on reducing armed forces, weapons and military expenditure by 5 percent.

This is a clear expression of the peaceloving stand of the Romanian Communist Party, government and people against war and for peace.

All the successes achieved in Romania are a fruition of the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the devoted labour of her industrious people.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the new success of the Romanian people in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with them in their just cause.

The article notes that the daily development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries is because they are based on the deep fraternity between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Korean people will make as ever all their efforts to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania.

#### **Officials Attend Celebration**

SK300547 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0517 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—Aureliu Ioan Lazar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian embassy in Pyongyang, gave a party at his embassy on the evening of December 29 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in Romania.

In his speech the charge d'affaires ad interim, referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania, said that talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in Bucharest and Pyongyang have played a decisive role in further expanding and developing the relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Romanian working people, he stressed, are well aware of great successes achieved by the Korean people in the socio-economic development of the country under the tested guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim

Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and are sincerely rejoiced over them.

Romania, he noted, supports the constructive initiatives put forward by the great leader of the Korean people and the DPRK Government to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and convert it into a peace zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam spoke next.

Pointing out that monarchism was abolished and the republic proclaimed in Romania 40 years ago, he said this was a proud victory of the Romanian people who had long waged a hard-fought struggle for the freedom and liberation of the country and a historical event which opened the road of the socialist revolution in Romania.

After the proclamation of the republic the Romanian people have converted their country into a socialist country with a modern industry and a developed agriculture, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and hardships, he noted.

He pointed to great successes registered by the Romanian people in the socialist construction after respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected general secretary of the party.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania are developing favourably as the days go by, he said, and stressed: The Korean people treasure these friendly relations and will make all efforts to further consolidate and develop them in the future.

**Meeting Supports Palestinian People's Struggle**  
*SK290435 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0422 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA)—A meeting of solidarity supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people was held in Pyongyang Monday on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the start of the Palestinian revolution.

Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, in his speech at the meeting said:

We express firm support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their legitimate national right.

The Palestinian people and resistance fighters have valiantly waged the anti-Israeli struggle to deal a heavy blow at the enemies up to now since they fired the first gun of the resistance.

Recently the Israeli aggressors ruthlessly killed and suppressed peaceful inhabitants in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the Israeli Zionists' invasion, suppression and murder of the Palestinian people and strongly demand their stop.

Speaking next, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang Mustafa Safarini said: The Palestinian people will not lay down weapons till they achieve their aim but continue to struggle for the final victory of revolution.

The Palestinian people guided by the PLO regard it as great pride to have the militant and comradely relations with the people of Korea, a country of *chuche*. These relations are further developing through the common struggle against the imperialists, Zionists and the reactionaries on the Korean peninsula and in the Middle East.

The PLO and the Palestinian people positively support all proposals put forward by the party and Government of Korea to reunify the country in a peaceful way. The Palestinians resolutely denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The PLO will as always not recognize the South Korean puppets and have no relations with them, he declared.

A letter of solidarity to Yasir 'Arafat and a letter to the U.N. secretary general were adopted at the meeting.

Attending there was Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

**NODONG SINMUN on Struggle**  
*SK290411 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2132 GMT 28 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today estimates the recent large-scale resistance of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip as new development of the Palestinian people's struggle to retake their lost land.

The paper notes that the massive resistance of the Palestinian people is an eruption of pent-up rancour against the Israeli occupationists and a clear manifestation of the Palestinian people's firm will not to allow Israel's illegal occupation and oppression but to retake the lost land and national right at any cost.

It is also part of the struggle for the Arab territorial integrity and sovereignty, it says.



With the intention to use the West Bank and Gaza strip as sources of its economic interests and a military bridgehead of aggression against Arab countries, Israel is trying to annex these regions as its territory and bestially suppressing the Palestinian people's struggle against it, the paper notes, and goes on:

The resistance of the Palestinian people greatly shook the ruling foundation of Israel on the West Bank and Gaza strip and dealt a blow at Israel's scheme to annex Arab land.

Now the world is firmly supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Palestinian people and bitterly denouncing and rejecting Israel's fascist outrages.

The Zionists must renounce the moves to annex the territory and take hands off the occupied Arab land.

#### **Papers Observe Madagascar's National Day**

*SK301027 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1018 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Referring to the progress and development made by the Malagasy people over the past 12 years since the proclamation of the republic, NODONG SINMUN says that the Korean people express active support to and solidarity with the Malagasy people in the just cause of building a socialist society free from exploitation and oppression, strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement and achieving the complete liberation of Africa and peace in the Indian Ocean.

The paper continues:

The Korean and Malagasy peoples are firmly linked with the bonds of friendship for the commonness of their fighting goal and aspiration. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples have reached a higher stage through meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Didier Ratsiraka on several occasions. The two countries support each other politically and closely cooperate economically and technologically.

We deem it a pride to have the Malagasy people as a close friend.

The Korean people warmly greet the national day of the fraternal Malagasy people and sincerely wish them new success in the struggle for progress and socialist construction.

#### **Kim Il-song Sends Greetings**

*SK291051 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1044 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The message notes that since the proclamation of the Republic the Malagasy people under the correct leadership of the president have vigorously advanced along the road indicated by the socialist revolutionary charter and registered many successes in their struggle to defend the nation's sovereignty and develop the national economy.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the fraternal Malagasy people and express firm solidarity for your just struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and achieve the complete liberation of Africa, it says.

The message expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will further expand and develop.

#### **Daily Sees Harassment of North Koreans in Japan**

*SK300615 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0532 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON Wednesday lambastes the South Korean puppet clique for attempting to murder or abduct and assaulting Korean students in Tokyo, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Aichi, Chiba and other parts of Japan.

We scathingly condemn with surging national indignation such crimes, regarding them as an unpardonable anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon racket, the paper says in a signed commentary.

It continues:

The criminal acts started with the KAL missing incident as an occasion, and the puppet, connecting it in a far-fetched way with the DPRK and Chongnyon, hurriedly sent many agents to Japan to launch a campaign against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Students of Korean schools under Chongnyon are attacked and assaulted everywhere. But Korean students under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") are not hurt at all. This fact proves that the assaults are premeditatedly committed by the South Korean puppets.

Noting that these crimes are unthinkable apart from the patronage of the Japanese reactionaries, the paper says: The Japanese authorities proud of being "law-governed country" can prevent rowdyism of gangsters if they want, but such violences continue. This is a clear proof that the Japanese reactionaries are conspiring with the South Korean puppets in the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign.

The South Korean puppets should give up the anti-communist smear campaign and the Japanese authorities take a step to prevent violences against Korean students in Japan.

### **World Solidarity for Reunification Reviewed**

SK300533 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0505 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—This year witnessed stronger solidarity movement of the world people for the Korean people's cause of national reunification than any other years.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said:

"The solidarity movement which supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is growing on a worldwide scale as time passes."

The international liaison committee for the reunification and peace of Korea proclaimed this year as an "international year of peace and reunification of Korea" and initiated an international signature campaign for the peace and reunification of Korea, drawing the world's attention to the problem of peace and reunification of Korea.

More than 800 million people of over 120 countries and 20 international organisations participated in the signature campaign in the past 10 months or so. This fully shows that the campaign is speedily developing into an unprecedentedly massive movement with its great attraction.

In particular, it was participated in by more than 80 heads of party, state and government.

Heads of party and state, public organisations and individuals of socialist countries, non-aligned countries, third world countries and many other countries warmly supported and hailed the peace proposals and initiatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a most realistic and fair and aboveboard steps for peace and reunification of Korea and for world peace and security and an expression of peaceloving stand. They strongly demanded the United States and the South Korean authorities affirmatively accede to them.

Particularly, the movement for supporting Korea's reunification gained momentum during the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle this year.

The great leader President Kim Il-song and Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received letters and messages of solidarity from heads of party and government, political parties and social organisations of Madagascar, Mali, Togo, Guinea, the Congo, Ethiopia and other countries, international organisations, prominent officials and solidarity meetings in foreign countries.

In this period various forms of functions for solidarity with the Korean people were held in over 100 countries and international organisations more than 1,000 times.

Meanwhile, international and regional functions for supporting peace and reunification of Korea were held in various regions on a large scale.

The international conference for denuclearisation, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in the Asian Pacific region which was held in Pyongyang with the participation of 61 delegations and delegates from 45 countries of five continents of the world and 11 international organisations, marked an important occasion in strengthening solidarity with the Korean people.

The pan-American conference for supporting peace and reunification of Korea held in Mexico in August last positively supported the peace proposals and initiatives of the DPRK Government and called upon peoples, governments, political parties and organisations of all countries to conduct a vigorous movement for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Voices supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification rang out loudly from different international conferences. Documents actively supporting the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for national reunification and the struggle for their realisation were adopted at the congresses of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, the Communist Party of Finland, the Greek Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Cyprus, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and so on. Developments in 1987 clearly show once again that the world people positively support and encourage the Korean people's struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expose and denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

### **Reunification Committee Criticizes Elections**

SK300511 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0442 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea in a statement dated December 22

bitterly denounced the fraudulent elections the South Korean dictatorial "regime" staged at the instigation of the U.S. masters, turning down the demand of the people to form a national neutral cabinet for democratic and fair elections and rigging up the "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u in "presidential elections" with frauds and violence.

Noting that no democratic change can be brought about under the dictatorial "regime" which is rejected by the South Korean people, the statement said that the "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u means the continuation of the fascist suppression of the South Korean people, the new war provocation manoeuvres and the policy keeping Korea divided for ever.

It expressed full support to and solidarity with the South Korean people who rose in the anti-dictatorial struggle, declaring the fraud elections null and void.

**SKNDF Issues Statement on Situation in South**  
*SK260728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2300 GMT 25 Dec 87*

[Declaration on the present situation issued by the SKNDF Central Committee on 21 December—read by announcer]

[Text] The situation has entered a phase of grim crisis. The dawn of democratization, which was breaking as a result of the June resistance, has disappeared amid the nightmare of the 16 December fraudulent election. A victory for No Tae-u, the target of the people's grudge, in the presidential election was unilaterally cooked up and proclaimed. Our people's expectations for democratization have been ruthlessly infringed upon and the task of democratization designed to put an end to military rule has reversed.

The 16 December presidential election was fundamentally an unprecedentedly fraudulent election in which force, money, and power were all mobilized. The election, in which all tyrannical forces were mobilized to suppress the democratic and patriotic forces and the people according to an order to uproot left-leaning and procommunist forces, a Class-A alert order, and an order for a special military alert and all administrative and public power were exploited in operations for ballots for the ruling party and against the opposition parties according to the DJP's guideline for winning ballots, was not an exercise of voters' rights, but an exercise of the military dictators' unilateral power. The fairness of the press was paralyzed amid an atmosphere of tremendous terror under semi-martial law; the people's expressions of their opinions were blocked; and voters were not granted the democratic right of choice, but were forced to cast ballots for No Tae-u.

The election, in which political funds amounting to 2 trillion won of state funds were spent, was not an event of fair judgment by public opinion, but an event for voting for the DJP. The DJP conducted operations to buy votes, even advertising that it would pay 100,000 won for a vote.

The 16 December election was a rare fraudulent election. Those soldiers who refused to vote for the candidate of the ruling party were murdered; election observers were beaten and left seriously or lightly injured; and ballots cast for the opposition parties were deliberately proclaimed to be null and void. In this way, the election was an event, not reflecting public opinion, but fabrication.

Shortly before the election, the number of absentee voters who would cast ballots by mail increased by as many as 180,000 overnight, and such incidents as casting ballots beforehand, casting forged ballots, and replacing ballot boxes occurred at many places. In one election constituency in Seoul, approximately 3,000 cases of fraud were laid bare.

The 16 December election was an event of shocking intrigues. Professing himself to be a presidential candidate for security, No Tae-u perpetrated the shocking incident of blowing up a South Korean airliner to demonstrate the effect of his election commitment to stable democracy and concocted ballots of support through fanatical anticommunist commotion. Literally, the election was a political drama designed to cook up artificial support for No Tae-u, a nominal function disguised with legitimacy designed to extend the military dictatorial regime by changing the duty officers of Chongwadae and an operation of strangulation designed to remove the source of the mass struggle to terminate military rule and achieve democracy.

However, the true picture of the military dictators cannot be veiled even though victory is cooked up through election rigging, nor can their regime enjoy legitimacy and legality or the people's grudge be dispelled.

No Tae-u is a treacherous traitor, a Kwangju murderer subject to rancor, and a thug who fabricated only 30% of support even though he mobilized all public power, money, fraudulence, and intrigue. A president with only 30% support as a result of fraudulence and deception can never become the people's president.

Our people, who treasure justice and democracy, cannot accept or admit in the least way the DJP's illegal and outrageous fraudulent and deceptive election. If they reluctantly accept the results of this unrighteous deceptive election or tolerate No Tae-u's assumption of power, the Kwangju murderer will cast off the disguise he wore to win the election overnight and reduce the South to human butchery, shedding the people's blood by brandishing a blood-stained sword.



Along with this, this colonial land will be reduced to permanent dependency on the United States, the peninsula will be changed into a site of scrambling among the major powers, and the truce line will be fixed into a borderline.

If we compromise with No Tae-u at this moment, with any fantasy, in the wake of the fabrication of his victory, the military dictatorship will be legalized and the people will be permanently bound to him as his slaves. Should we give in out of disappointment, military dictator No Tae-u will become absolute, like the king of hell, and our masses' movement for national salvation cannot avoid frustration.

The reality is grim. We cannot just idly wait for misfortune to befall us nor can we remain indifferent to the regression of history. Our masses have not even an inch of land to step farther backward nor do they have even a moment to delay. Our masses have only the road for incessant struggle. Struggle is the only way of survival, national salvation, and the revival of democracy.

Along with the masses, who want to live amid patriotism and democracy, our SKNDF will brand the election as the military dictators' government-patronized fraudulent and deceptive election to ridicule the people, proclaim it null and void, and solemnly declare that No Tae-u's illegal victory should be answered not with acceptance, but with all-people resistance.

Our people will not [words indistinct], but find a lesson from the 16 December election in which they were humiliated by a burglar while trying to pick up the jewel of democracy and more valiantly wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization until they realize democratization by again rising up with indignation instead of frustration.

1. Let us overthrow the military dictatorship through struggle.

Our people gained nothing from the election. The 16 December fraudulent election only resulted in extending the military dictatorship. Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u are military dictators with the same poisonous root; they are no different from each other.

Establishing a new democratic regime can be realized only by eradicating the existing dictatorial regime. The current system in the South is the U.S. colonial ruling system, a fascist system counter to democracy, a military ruling system based on military, and a dictatorial system exclusive to the ruling party.

With this military dictatorial system left intact, a genuine democratic constitution cannot be enacted, a fair election reflecting public opinion cannot be held, and the democratic regime the masses expect cannot be established. A noxious weed must be uprooted and the dictatorial regime must be overthrown through struggle.

When these are not thoroughly wiped out, dictatorship revives just as the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime came into being on the stump of the Yusin dictatorship and just as No Tae-u, who surrendered as a result of the June struggle, lifted up his head again by availing himself of the opportunity of ruling-opposition compromise and disguised himself as the winner in the fraudulent election.

Having fabricated public opinion through election rigging, No Tae-u is tempting the opposition camp with the hook of a coalition cabinet and scheming to bind the opposition forces and build the palace of dictatorship with the net of grand harmony.

Those who want to live in democracy cannot be deceived again by this cunning trick of the dictator. Even an animal is not snared again by the same trap in which it was once caught.

What our people want is not a coalition cabinet that embellishes and beautifies a dictatorial regime, but a pannational democratic regime that embraces representatives of the patriotic masses of all walks of life, including the working and farming masses.

From now on, our people should advance toward again kindling the struggle for democratization through struggle against the fraudulent election and toward overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictatorial regime.

Let us declare No Tae-u's victory null and void. Let us not be deceived by No Tae-u's trick of grand national harmony, but all rise in the struggle against the fraudulent election. Let us topple the military dictatorship through struggle and establish a democratic regime.

2. Let us banish the United States through anti-U.S. resistance.

Democratization is inconceivable without independence. This is precisely the total outcome of the struggle for democratization over the past 40 years and another lesson in blood of the recent election.

Our people overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorship through the 19 April uprising and toppled Pak Chong-hui's yusin dictatorship through the October democratic resistance, but failed to reap the fruit of democratization due to the United States.

This time, as well, the United States has relentlessly trampled underfoot our people's earnest aspirations to establish a democratic regime through a direct election system. It was the United States that divided the democratic forces by asking for ruling-opposition compromise in the election; drove a wedge into any single opposition candidacy by inciting the two Kims behind the scenes

and by affirming support for each; improved No Tae-u's dirty image by inviting him to the United States; and encouraged the dictators by dispatching high-ranking officials.

While advocating a fair election and democratic politics, the United States instigated election rigging for the ruling party and the dictator's victory behind the scenes. While causing an election competition by stating that it would support any winner, it stood by even after drawing up a scenario for coup d'etat and led the situation to extend the military dictatorial system. Having backed the dictatorship in the election, it has been preaching to the opposition parties' of compromise since the election ended.

The United States is the source and ringleader that led the election not to a festival for democratization, but to the reemergence of the military dictatorship. Apart from the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to banish the United States, democratization cannot be realized in this land.

Attacks should be first made on the United States to sever the life vein of the military dictatorial regime. The anti-U.S. movement should be pushed ahead as the main movement to realize democratization.

The future struggle of our people for democratization should be waged in the context of a steady anti-U.S. struggle for democratization to banish the United States, which has caused the military dictatorship to reemerge.

The United States must withdraw its support for No Tae-u. Lilley, the tentacle of political intervention, must go home. The U.S. Forces, the cancer of democratization, must get out. Let all of us turn out to the movement to banish the United States. Let us realize genuine democratization along the road of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

3. All the patriotic and democratic forces should unite as one.

United we stand and divided we fall—this is the historic lesson our people have once again painfully learned through the just-completed election. For the establishment of a democratic government, our people not only ardently called for a single opposition candidate, but they also thirsted for it throughout the entire election campaign. However, the opposition candidates, turning their back on the people's demands and expectations, pursued personal gains and selfish desires, not the interests of the nation and the masses, divided the democratic forces after being caught in a trap dug by the United States, and thereby crowned No Tae-u's fabricated win in the election, and in the end have helped to bankrupt the great cause of democratization.

Our people can never afford to repeat this tragedy, a product of factional strife, nor will they tolerate anymore that which divides the democratic and patriotic forces by giving precedence to personal ambitions for power.

Whether our people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is successful or not depends on whether or not the patriotic and democratic forces can unite. Instead of shedding blood in a new confrontation with the pro-U.S. military dictatorship by being scattered, our people should defeat it by uniting as one.

The masses' united strength is indomitable. Let us all devote ourselves to democratization after resolutely casting off personal and factional ambitions to capture power and selfish desires and personal gains. Let us make the scattered ranks of struggle for democratization crystalize as one. Let us all break down the citadel of the pro-U.S. military dictatorship in unity.

4. We will triumph.

Our people have not been defeated in a fight against the military dictatorship. Even in the election in which such things as government power, the power of money, chicanery, imposters, and machinations were employed to rig it, the majority of voters cast their votes against fascism and for democratization.

Our people did not lose, but won in a competition between fascism and democracy for votes. It was the fascist force, which was able to fabricate only 30 percent of votes in its favor despite the fraud and corruption the government and ruling party engineered through their organizational power, that has suffered defeat.

Our democratic force is not a minority, but an absolute plurality. It is an indomitable force that not even violence can conquer nor the power of money can reverse.

When our people, who thirst for democratic politics, allow their indignation about the fraudulent election to explode all at once, the citadel of the military dictatorship will go up in smoke.

The Syngman Rhee dictatorship and the Marcos dictatorship met their tragic ends when the indignation of the entire population erupted.

The fate of No Tae-u the military dictator will meet no different end. In the wake of the fraudulent and corrupt 16 December election, the political situation in the South is now heating up to become a powder keg pregnant with a formidable explosion and is now in the middle of a quake moving toward bursting open a great volcano.

The situation has reached the point where one should indignantly rise up and explode instead of sitting and swallowing the painful indignation.



Let us all breed a storm called anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and translate it into a nationwide resistance struggle. Let us all come out into the plaza of struggle for national salvation under the blood-soaked banner of the June struggle. Let us all rush toward the realization of independence, democracy, and reunification.

We will triumph.

**Daily on No Interview With Japanese Paper**  
SK290203 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2150 GMT 25 Dec 87

[NODONG SINMUN 26 December commentary: "Military Thug's Brazen-Faced Ruse for Deception"]

[Text] In an interview with the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN on 22 December, traitor No Tae-u, who has fabricated his own victory in the presidential election by unprecedented fraud and corruption, presumptuously uttered such things as great national harmony, ending of military rule, and 3-phase plan on reunification.

His monologue, words aimed at placating and pacifying the people and democratic forces who have risen up in the struggle after declaring the just-completed election null and void and at emerging from an international isolation, is full of hypocrisy and deceitfulness.

No Tae-u said that the military rule was terminated by his declaration on 29 June. This, a ploy designed to camouflage the military thug's body under the mask of democratization, deserves the people's ridicule. It has been fully exposed that No Tae-u's so-called 29 June declaration was nothing but a deceitful promise to placate the people's surging determination to achieve democratization by struggle as well as a declaration to convert society into one governed by fascism to prolong the military dictatorship's stay in power.

In reality, the only things that the 29 June declaration has brought about so far are the South Korean military thug No Tae-u's coming into power and the reemergence of the military dictatorship. Is it not apparent that the farce which has come to an end with the never-to-be-condoned traitors, those who have played leading roles in the 12 December military purge coup d'etat and the culprits who are chiefly responsible for the great massacre in Kwangju, handing over and having handed over the relay baton of fascist dictatorship, means the recapture of power by the yusin remnant and murderer responsible for the massacre in Kwangju as well as the continuation of the military dictatorship?

The South Korean people themselves say that there is no clear-cut distinction between Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and that even after the farce called exchange of government the nature of the military dictatorship will remain essentially the same. It was precisely because he was a military thug that the majority of the voters, 64%,

have cast votes against No Tae-u in the election. No Tae-u, a person with such a disposition, is now saying that he will have civilians, not the military, run politics. Is this not an extreme form of black propaganda?

In the interview No Tae-u also noisily clamored that raising a curtain of democratic development under the slogan of great national harmony will become a major task for the so-called new government. This, too, is a pipe dream. There is no need to explain that democracy and military dictatorship are not compatible and that the military dictators are unable to reconcile with the democratic forces.

By clamoring about harmony, No Tae-u, who has usurped power by challenging the desire of the popular masses for democratization, seeks to urge the people to accept his brigandish act of seizing power and thereby be obedient to him or otherwise he will suppress them with bayonets.

Whenever the people's spirit of resistance grew higher and whenever the foundation of the fascist colonial rule was shaken, the South Korean puppets have habitually employed the double-dealing tactics of bayonet-wielding and pacification, while clamoring about national harmony.

The Pak Chong-hui dictatorial system and the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial system, among the worst kind of barbarous fascist dictatorial systems, were fabricated in the name of national harmony. It was in the name of national harmony that all manner of murderous orders for suppression and reactionary offensive against the democratic and patriotic forces have been issued and executed.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is now being cursed and denounced by the South Korean people and the vast off-stage democratic forces. They regard it as the target to overthrow because of the indelible antipopular and antinational crimes it has committed before history and the nation, in addition to fabricating its election win by using the bayonet and fraud and corruption and its unheard of brigandish act of usurping power.

It is no accident that foreign news organizations, commenting on political developments in South Korea, said that another Kwangju uprising and another June resistance struggle will inevitably erupt.

Under such circumstances, traitor No Tae-u is now trying to bring the crisis facing him under control and realize his ambition of seizing power by weakening and liquidating all manner of sociopolitical factors that stand in the way of his justifying the fascist military dictatorship and reemergence of military dictatorship.

No Tae-u's referring to reunification by babbling about the so-called three-phase plan for reunification in the interview is nothing but a sophism designed to camouflage his fascist, bellicose, and splittist nature. His so-called three-phase plan for reunification, an old legacy that former dictator Pak Chong-hui advanced against our proposal for the promotion of reunification through diversified collaboration and exchange between the North and South in such various sectors as politics, military, diplomacy, and economy and then traitor Chon Tu-hwan sponged on, contains nothing new.

It is nothing but a theory of status quo designed to pursue, in effect, division under the pretext of reaching reunification after going through the so-called isolation as well as a theory of perpetuating the division designed to justify the division by employing such things as cross recognition and simultaneous admission into the United Nations.

It is not a new idea worked out by the puppets, but something that has been brought into the world thanks to a U.S. scenario and Japanese actions.

Today the U.S. ruling circles and the Japanese reactionaries are chiming in with No Tae-u's splittist maneuvers, while raising a shout of joy for his fabrication of victory, and pledged cooperation and support. This is no accident.

What is furthermore ridiculous is that No Tae-u, a colonial stooge who is serving outside forces, stated that although he is confronted with the North in an inferior position at present, his position toward the North will change after the Olympics.

Indeed, even a dead cow would laugh at him. What we should not overlook at this point is that the puppet traitor revealed his ambition for reunification under the system of liberal democracy, that is a reunification through victory over communists, by stressing the theory of confrontation with strength.

No Tae-u can neither conceal his vicious nature with any deceptive trick nor deceive the public opinion at home and abroad. All facts again show that as long as such a national traitor like No Tae-u seizes power, neither democratization and independence of the South Korean society nor national reunification can be achieved.

The South Korean people and democratic forces will not cease their struggle to end the military fascist dictatorship and to achieve democracy, independence, and reunification. They will drive the dictators Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u into the trash can of history without fail.

**Papers Mark Anniversary of Kim Il-song Work**  
*SK301041 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1021 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA)—One year has passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the historic work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism".

Papers here today dedicate articles to this anniversary.

In his article contributed to NODONG SINMUN, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, says that the work is an immortal encyclopedia which clarified and consummated in an integral way the theory, strategy and tactics on the complete victory of socialism on the basis of the chuche idea.

Noting that the greatness of the theory on the building of socialism and communism expounded in the work lies in the scientific exposition of the law of building socialism and communism, the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the cause of building socialism and communism as a sacred cause of realizing the chajusong of the popular masses, newly propounded the theory on the complete victory of socialism, thereby solving most correctly the problem of the law of building socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The law of building socialism and communism is to win the complete victory of socialism through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and to reach the higher stage of communism through a complete socialist society."

A completely victorious socialist society is a perfect socialist society the whole of which has been working-classed and in which all people, as equal masters of the state and society, lead an independent and creative life. It is a society which, from the point of view of social progress, coincides with the end of the period of transition, and in which the lower stage of communism becomes a complete reality and the gradual transition to the higher stage of communism gets under way.

The complete victory of socialism is an important milestone in building socialism and communism.

In order to thoroughly overcome the transitional character of the socialist society and go over to a higher stage of communism, it is imperative to pass through a historic stage of completing the building of communism by consolidating and developing the completely victorious socialist society.

Another greatness of the theory on the building of socialism and communism advanced by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies in the clear indication of the basic method and revolutionary ways of building socialism and communism.

To eliminate class distinctions and establish a classless society is a fundamental question in building and completing socialist society and to transform people and social relations on the pattern of the working class is a basic method of realizing a classless society.

The abolition of classes in a socialist society boils down to the question of eliminating the restrictions between the working class and the peasantry, and to this end, it is imperative to turn cooperative property into all-people property and establish an undivided sway of the all-people ownership of the means of production.

The article goes on to say:

An important question in winning complete victory of socialism is to consolidate and develop the socialist system and give full play to its superiority in conformity with the lawful demand of the struggle for the working-classization of the society.

In order to consolidate and develop the socialist system and give full play to its superiority, it is necessary to develop production capacity based on the advanced science and technology as well as constant perfection of the method of managing the socialist system.

As clarified by Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the method of managing the socialist system should be a collective method embodying the socialist nature.

What is important in displaying the superiority of the socialist system is, in particular, to enhance the lead of the people, the master of the system, in ideology, technology and culture and to strengthen unity of social community based on comradeship.

The work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" clarified that in order to win the complete victory of socialism and accelerate the building of communism it is necessary to step up the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, by enhancing the functions and role of the people's government.

The idea and theory of the work and the practical experience of our revolution in embodying them proved that the road of building socialism and communism expounded in the work is a historic milestone, most revolutionary and scientific.

## South Korea

### Officials Comment on Trade Mission to U.S.

SK291338 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1256 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 29 (YONHAP)—A high-powered trade mission of South Korea headed by Deputy Prime Minister Chong In-yong will leave for Washington on Jan. 2 next year to settle the trade friction between Seoul and Washington.

The mission, which also includes Finance Minister Sakong Il and Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Kim Chu-ho, will negotiate with U.S. officials on further opening of South Korean markets for insurance, beef, and cigarettes on Jan. 4-5, government officials said on Tuesday.

In the negotiation, Seoul is likely to offer the measure to lower the market price of imported cigarettes to 850 won (about 1.07 U.S. dollars one dollar is worth about 795 won) from the current 1,300 won per pack.

The U.S. Government has asked the Korean side to lower the price of imported cigarettes to 700-750 won, while the Korean government has maintained its position to lower the price to 1,000 won next year and to 850 won in the following years.

As for the insurance issue, the U.S. side has been asking South Korea to get rid of the restrictions that prohibit the nation's top 30 companies from becoming joint venture partners of U.S. insurance companies.

Korean side will not concede the restriction but will allow here the joint ventures whose capital amounts to no less than eight billion won (about 10 million dollars) as the U.S. side has requested. The government has insisted that capital of insurance joint ventures reach no less than ten billion won (12.6 million dollars).

As for the importation of U.S. beef, the Korean delegation will explain to their U.S. counterpart the situation of petty livestock farmers here and public opinion about the beef imports.

Beef imports are so an sensitive issue that any move or talk about the resumption of beef imports would stir up an outcry from politicians and the general public, according to the government officials.

At least until after the first half of next year, we can not import U.S. beef, the officials said.

Washington recently notified Seoul that it will retaliate against Korea if it does not further open its markets by the end of this year.



The notification followed the rupture of Korea-U.S. negotiation on bilateral trade issue, which had been held from Dec. 21-24.

The U.S. side revealed an unrelenting position in the notification that it could invoke Trade Act 301 to impose retaliatory tariffs on Korean-made products beginning no later than Jan. 4 next year.

**International Olympic Chairman Sends Message**  
*SK300203 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0106 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 30 (YONHAP)—International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch said he is confident that next year's Seoul Olympics will attract the largest-ever participation for an Olympiad.

Samaranch made this remark in a New Year's message sent to the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee intended for the Korean people.

In his message Samaranch said, I believe the 1988 Seoul Olympics will represent a re-assertion of the ideals which we in the Olympic movement strive for.

I think it is most fitting that the Seoul Olympics will be held under the banner of 'peace and harmony' for I am convinced these games will reflect all that is good in mankind.

Samaranch continued, as we enter the new year and rapidly approach the opening of the games next September 17, I remain absolutely convinced that the games of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul will attract the largest-ever participation and bring the entire sporting world together in an atmosphere of good will.

He said, peace and harmony are global goals which we strive for with the dawning of each new year. In 1988, I believe the Seoul Olympics will play a pivotal role in achieving those goals.

The achievement will be one significantly based on the attitudes and commitment of the entire Korean people. Their dedication to the task of hosting the world and their display of true Olympic spirit is a credit to the country, he added.

**Pak Se-chik Sends Message**  
*SK300239 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0229 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 30 (YONHAP)—Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee [SLOOC], said that preparatory works for the 24th Summer Olympic games slated here for Sept. 17-Oct. 2 are nearly completed except for some final touches.

We plan to host an event with the largest number of participating countries in Olympic history, with the greatest harmony, the best athletic performances, flawless security, quality service and economy and efficiency, Pak said.

In a New Year message released Wednesday Pak said the Seoul games will also be successful characterized by harmony, culture, welfare, prosperity and hope. Such achievements resulting from a successful Olympics are certain to lay a firm foundation for enhancing national prestige and creating the opportunity to join the ranks of advanced nations.

It is the hope of all the peoples of the world that in the dawning of the new year, the world will be freed from the shadows of poverty and war and that everybody will gather together in the 'Land of the Morning Calm' to boldly march united towards our common goal of 'harmony and progress,' Pak said.

The need is great for South Korea as the host nation to foster all the necessary conditions required in receiving guests from some 160 countries to the games and ensuring that they enjoy their stay in Seoul, the SLOOC president emphasized.

Among the necessary conditions to be met before the games begin will be socio-political stability for the nation, a higher standard for services and facilities and pan-national participation in the Olympics, Pak added.

**Opposition on Election Districts, Date**

**RDP's Kim Yong-sam**  
*SK300115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*30 Dec 87 p 2*

[Text] Despite a growing opposition from party members, particularly incumbent lawmakers, RDP president Kim Yong-sam reaffirmed yesterday that the opposition party would stick to the small constituency system and the April elections.

Kim reiterated that one lawmaker should be elected from each city, county and ward (in special cities).

Signs are that the small constituency system the RDP leader sticks to has also something to do with his idea on the reform of the opposition party in the face of the general elections.

Referring to some party members favoring the current parliamentary election system in which two lawmakers are elected from each district, Kim blamed their attitude as "too easy going."

Claiming that the people want the small constituency system to be revived after waiting 16 years, Kim said, "Our party should follow the people's will."

"If the small constituency system is adopted in the general elections, the people will make a wise choice," Kim said.

The RDP president, quoting the result of a poll on the popularity of the four major parties conducted by a Seoul university recently after the presidential election, claimed that his party still receives the strongest support from the people.

Kim also recalled that he was given greater support from young people and intellectuals than any other candidate in the presidential election.

Kim expressed his belief that the opposition party will be able to become the largest parliamentary force through the general elections, if the projected reform of the party along with the recruitment of "young elites" turned out to be a success.

The 60-year-old politician said that he will concentrate his efforts in refurbishing the party, irrespective of the outcome of the confidence vote on his party leadership in the national convention next Wednesday.

As to the inter-party negotiations on the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law, the RDP president said that his party would begin negotiations with the ruling party early next month.

The inter-party negotiations will be conducted among the secretaries-generals, floor leaders and chief policy-makers of the rival parties, Kim said.

#### PPD Views on General Election

SK300121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] insists that the general elections should be held in April under the small constituency system electing one lawmaker from each district.

Before the parliamentary elections, all political prisoners should be set free and dissidents should have their civil rights restored so that they can participate in the general election, the PPD demands.

Without permitting the dissidents to participate in the election, the ruling camp will face continuous trouble, the PPD said.

Although Kim Tae-chung ranked third in the presidential election, Kim emerged as winners in 70 out of 245 electoral districts.

Ruling party contender No Tae-u won the first places in 123 out of the 245 constituencies and Kim Yong-sam in 35 constituencies.

If the presidential election is any indication of voter inclination, the PPD believes that it will become the largest opposition party in the general elections with more than 70 House seats.

The party will appeal to voters with the election pledges—national reconciliation, a just economy, neutrality of the military in politics, peaceful unification and promotion of women rights.

The party will continue to pursue the line of moderate reformists, highlighting that stability can not be guaranteed without gradual reform.

It is an unchangeable position for the PPD to hold the election in April but the PPD is flexible enough on the adoption of the constituency system in negotiations with the other parties.

If the inter-party negotiation compromise on the small constituency system, most of the district presidential campaign managers are likely to be nominated as candidates for the National Assemblyman.

During the presidential campaign, Kim Tae-chung has heavily relied on the district campaign managers rather than recruiting helpers from outside the party.

Therefore, Kim Tae-chung may face little headache in screening the parliamentary candidates than rival Kim Yong-sam who brought in as many outside figures as possible.

#### NDRP Holds News Conference

SK300109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] The New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] led by Kim Chong-pil favors a medium constituency system allowing for the election of two to four lawmakers from each electoral district and a parliamentary election in February.

In a recent press conference, Kim went on the record saying, "The NDRP favors a medium constituency system because it can wipe out regional antagonism."

He also added that the current two-lawmaker-per-district system may be acceptable if procedural fairness is guaranteed.

The NDRP president also favors a parliamentary election not later than Feb. 25 because he believes that it is desirable for the new National Assembly to get down to business, timed with the inauguration of a new government.



A parliamentary election in February will be "most favorable" for the minor opposition party, given that the Reunification Democratic Party and Party for Peace and Democracy are yet to recover from the harsh blow suffered from the Dec. 16 presidential election.

Concerning speculation that Kim himself will run in his hometown district of Puyo, Chungchongnam-do, he declined to comment, just saying he will "definitely run."

Kim, former president of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Democratic Republican Party, hands out his own criterion on the possible parliamentary candidates on the NDRP tickets by saying, "We don't need those political turncoats who change their color, swayed by their personal interests."

He further said that he will not so much care about now many parliamentary seats the NDRP gets. "We should create a political opposition party entrenched in firm ideology," he said.

**DJP Flexible on Parliamentary Amendments**  
*SK300131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
30 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling party will take a flexible posture in negotiating for the amendment to the Parliamentary Elections Law, cautiously weighing the balance sheet of the opposition-demanded small constituencies.

"A unique, mixed constituency system is our basic idea. But our strategists are studying the gains and losses of small constituencies," a senior official said yesterday.

"As of now, we are more concerned with the resumption of the interpartisan talk as early as possible than the results," he went on.

The Democratic Justice Party will convene a meeting of the 92 heads of local chapters today to discuss strategies for the general elections under the chairmanship of president-elect No Tae-u.

Prior to the meeting, the five-member special committee in charge of working on the party's amendment draft will review a variety of constituency systems to report to it.

Committee chairman Rep. Ko Kon, however, reaffirmed the DJP's long-held preference of a new system, an adroit mixture of small- and medium-sized constituency formulas.

Under the plan, one candidate is elected from each of 159 districts with a population of less than 250,000, two from each of 43 districts with 250,000-500,000, and three from each of six districts with 500,000-750,000. Only one district, Songdong-gu, eastern Seoul, will have four lawmakers as its residents number over 750,000.

Kim Yong-sam's main opposition Reunification Democratic Justice Party and Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] have stuck to the revival of a small constituency system under where one is elected from each district on the basis of the administrative division of counties, cities and also wards (in special cities).

A high-ranking official of the government party said, "All formulas will be considered including, of course, the small constituency, once the opposition comes to the negotiation table."

He expected that both the RDP and the PPD would accept its repeated offer of high-powered debates early next month as "their charges of election fraud are gaining little popular support."

He, one of the four DJP negotiators who produced the constitutional draft late August, foresaw that the rival parties would likely compromise by modifying the current system of electing two legislators from 92 districts.

The number of electoral districts will be increased drastically by adding 50 more to better represent interests of the voters and more significantly give easier access to the parliamentary seats, he said.

Actually, a "lot" of opposition lawmakers favor the current mechanisms of less risk.

But the two Kims are hardly anticipated to adopt the DJP idea as they have already given many tickets for parliamentary candidacy before and during the presidential campaigns on the basis of the small constituency system.

There is a high probability of the DJP's concession to the opposition as long as the constituency issue, one of the two biggest bones of contention, in barter of the opposition's accord on the February elections.

The DJP is attaching more importance to the holding of the elections before No's inauguration of Feb. 25 than the number of representatives to be elected from each district.

It nominally harps on a cause that the new president is "naturally" to take the oath of office before a new legislature, demanding for the elections no later than Feb. 20.

Informed analysts, meanwhile, observe that it schemes to provide President Chon Tu-hwan, concurrently honorary, DJP president, with his "due share" in promoting DJP nominees before the expiration of his seven-year tenure.

Earlier, No said that he hopes to hold the parliamentary elections early February though "all matters will be handled through discussion with the opposition."

One reason for the February elections is that if elections are held while No's personal popularity remains relatively high there will be a greater chance of better outcome.

The eight negotiators of the DJP and the RDP who drafted the Constitution has left the choice of the timing in the hands of the party which won the presidential election.

**Kim Yong-sam Proposes Grand Opposition Unity**  
SK300521 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0506 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 30 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), Wednesday proposed a grand unity of opposition forces centering around his party, calling on the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) led by rival opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to merge with the RDP.

In order to bring an end to the prolonged military rule through a 'voting revolution,' the nation's opposition forces should be merged into one, Kim said.

Meanwhile, the Party for Peace and Democracy dismissed Kim Yong-sam's proposal as another irresponsible ploy designed to deceive the people.

Yang Sun-chik, a PPD vice president, said although his party welcomes the unification of the opposition camp, the way proposed by Kim Yong-sam is out of the question. Yang and fellow PPD vice president Yi Chung-chae said a realistic way should be sought to unify the opposition rather than accept the ploy to hurl responsibility to the other side through political propaganda.

Kim Yong-sam, defeated in the Dec. 16 presidential election, stressed that the merger of the opposition forces should be accomplished with his party playing a pivotal role, claiming that his proposal was historically reasonable and was the people's desire.

Referring to the rival opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, Kim Yong-sam said the PPD should admit the fact that by establishing a new party only a month before the presidential election, the PPD had obstructed the pressing mission at that time—an end to the military rule—and had gone against the peoples' wish that a single opposition candidate run for the presidency.

On Nov. 13, Kim Tae-chung resigned his membership in the RDP and established the PPD in a move to run for the presidency, saying without inaugurating the PPD we cannot truly terminate military rule.

If PPD members who had left the RDP return to where they belong, the merger of the PPD into the RDP will have been accomplished, Kim Yong-sam said, hinting that negotiations between the two parties on the merger will not take place.

**Pledges To Continue Fighting**  
SK300458 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
30 Dec 87 p 2

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] On 29 December, RDP President Kim Yong-sam climbed Pukhansan Mountain for a change of scenery and to express thanks to members of the Seoul chapter of the Democratic Mountaineers Association who spared no efforts for him during the presidential election.

Holding an informal talk with reporters on the top of the mountain, he discussed his feelings after the election and issues of managing the future political sphere.

RDP President Kim said: I thought about resigning from all positions after the election by taking complete responsibility. However, this would only please the current regime which put me under house arrest for over 2 years and which used hundreds of billions of won in its concentrated machinations to defeat me during the recent elections. Therefore, I decided not to do what this regime wants, even if I die.

RDP President Kim stressed: "I will end military rule through parliamentary elections by fighting as a commoner, and I will do those things that give hope to those who are seized with melancholy at present."

Noting that "the result of a poll conducted by Seoul University after the presidential election showed that the RDP received the strongest support from the people," he claimed that "by winning in the forthcoming parliamentary elections and becoming the leading party in the National Assembly, the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u regime will be brought about through elections.

RDP President Kim revealed a plan to pay a worship visit to the 19 April Cemetery on 30 December and explained the reason for his visit, stating: "I want to apologize for failing to end military rule to those who fell after courageously fighting for democracy against the 15 March fraudulent election."

During a prior ceremony to mark the climb, Kim Myong-yun, chairman of the Democratic Mountaineers Association, stated in greetings, apparently aiming at Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, that "I cannot repress my indignation against the man who left the party in the face of an excellent opportunity to end military rule and who slandered and defamed RDP President Kim Yong-sam

instead of carrying out the anti-ruling-camp struggle as Kim Yong-sam's victory was becoming certain." Kim Myong-yun then warned that "He will be sternly judged by history some day."

**Young Lawyers, Politicians To Form New Party**  
SK300059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Thirty-five young lawyers and junior politicians yesterday formed a preparation committee for the inauguration of a new opposition party, dubbed "the Party for Justice and Peace."

In a press meet at the YMCA building, lawyer Kim Sang-chol, 41, chairman of the preparation committee, said the new party will seek broad reforms in political, social and cultural sectors.

**Statistics Show South Economy Ahead of North**  
SK290353 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
29 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] The Republic of Korea produces 5.5 times more goods and services than north Korea, and the gap is expected to widen in the years to come, according to statistics.

The statistics compiled by the National Unification Board [NUB] show that the average annual income of south Koreans surpasses that of north Koreans by 2.7 to 1.

**Comparison of South, North Korea's Economic Power (As of Dec. 31, 1986)**

Item	Unit	South	North	Ratio
Population	1,000 persons	41,570	20,190	2.1:1
Gross National Product	\$ mil.	95,120	17,350	5.5:1
Per Capita GNP	\$ 1	2,296	860	2.7:1
Military Spending	\$ mil.	4,890	3,930	1.2:1
Per Capita Military Spending	\$1	118	195	1:1.7
Military Spending share in GNP	percent		5.1	22.7
Exports	\$ mil.	34,710	1,490	23.3:1
Imports	\$ mil.	31,580	2,110	15:1
Highway	km	1,415	240	5.9:1
Railroad	km	6,324	4,549	1.4:1
Grain Production	1,000 tons	6,770	4,830	1.4:1
Rice Production	1,000 tons	5,610	2,010	2.8:1
Coal Production	1,000 tons	24,250	37,500	1:1.5
Power Generation Capacity	1,000 kwh	18,060	6,110	3:1
Steel Production Capacity	1,000 tons	15,840	4,300	3.7:1
Shipbuilding Capacity	1,000 tons	3,000	210	14.3:1
Automobile Production	1,000 cars	650	20	32.5:1
Daily Oil Refinery Capacity	1000 barrels	792	70	11.3:1
Cement Production	1,000 tons	29,860	9,040	3.3:1
Textile Production	1,000 km	6,000	600	10:1
TV Set Production	1,000 sets	12,480	240	52:1

The south Korean economy grew 12.5 percent, compared with the north's 2.1 percent, in 1986.

Foreign trade during that year amounted to \$66.3 billion in the south and \$3.6 in the north.

Despite its economic difficulties, north Korea spent 22.7 percent of its gross national product for military purposes. Military spending in the south constituted 5.1 percent of its GNP.

NUB officials attributed the poor economic performance in the north to its heavy military spending, insufficient capital formation, lack of necessary technologies and its closed economic system.

They then called on north Korea to accept Seoul's proposal for economic exchanges and cooperation between the two sides.

As of the end of 1986, south Korea's yearly GNP stood at \$95.1 billion, 5.5 times higher than the north's \$17.3 billion.

Per capita GNP was \$2,296 for south and \$860 for north. The south had a population of about 41.5 million, while the north some 20.1 million.

The statistics showed a greater gap in terms of annual per capita consumption. Each south Korean spent \$1,486, 3.7 times higher than the north's \$407.

Military spending amounted to \$4,890 million in the south and \$3,930 million in the north. It means that military burden for each person was \$118 in the south and \$195 in the north.



**Exports Survey Shows Weaker Competitiveness**

SK300707 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0653 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 30 (YONHAP)—The competitiveness of South Korean-made commodities has been weakened on world markets this year, the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said Wednesday.

According to a survey by the association, the price competitiveness of Korea's export goods fell this year, and after-sales service as well as the date for paying Korean exporters are seen as less favorable than those of other exporters among overseas buyers.

In conducting the survey, the association contacted 184 overseas buyers in Japan, the United States, Hong Kong and West Germany.

About 13.3 percent of the respondents said that South Korean-made goods are cheaper than others, compared to 20.2 percent as surveyed last year. About 21.0 percent thought that Korean export goods are more expensive, up from 16.6 percent last year.

The survey found that 15.9 percent of the respondents said that Korean-made goods have a more excellent quality than those of other nations, down from 16.7 percent last year.

About 9.3 percent indicated that the quality of Korean export goods is less than that of other nations, compared with 5.9 percent in last year's survey.

About 31.3 percent of the respondents said that the after-sales service of Korean exporters is worse than that of other exporters, compared with 28.7 percent last year, while 3.0 percent said the after-sales service of Korean exporters is better than that of competitors, compared with 6.7 percent last year.

As for the date of payment required by Korean exporters, 25.7 percent said the date was less favorable compared with others, up from 19.8 percent last year, while 10.3 percent said the date required by Korean exporters was better compared with others, up from 9.3 percent last year.

When asked about designs of Korean export goods, 12.1 percent said Korean designs were worse than others compared with 17.9 percent last year, while 13.2 percent indicated Korean designs were better, compared with 11.3 percent last year.

About 57.2 percent of the respondents are considering switching their import sources from South Korea to other nations, soaring from 28.7 percent last year.

Asked which import source they would choose if they switched from South Korea, about 42.1 percent preferred China compared with other nations, up from 29.5 percent last year, reflecting the fact that China has become Korea's biggest trade rival surpassing Taiwan.

**Search for KAL Wreckage Seen as 'Hopeless'**

SK300347 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0256 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Bangkok, Dec. 30 (YONHAP)—The search for the black box from the ill-fated South Korean jetliner which went missing over Burma last month is now seen as almost hopeless as efforts to pinpoint the plane's crash site have failed as of Tuesday when the box was supposed to cease emitting electronic signals, Korean Air (KAL) officials said Wednesday.

KAL officials said a month-long aerial search over the Andaman Sea and waters off the Burmese coast have also failed to find any other wreckage of the airliner except for a life raft and some other emergency devices which were picked up by the crew of a Burmese freighter on Dec. 13.

The black box aboard the ill-fated Boeing 707 is designed to automatically generate power when it falls into the sea aided by the salty water and can continue to send signals for 30 days. KAL Flight 858 was suspected to have blown up over the Andaman Sea before making a scheduled stopover at Bangkok on a routine flight from Abu Dhabi to Seoul on Nov. 29.

Officials of the KAL task force based here and in Rangoon said they would continue searching the seas off Burma in hopes of finding other debris from the plane such as curtains, rest room doors and emergency chutes which are believed to float easily on water.

Meanwhile, the Burmese Government has placed all vessels navigating the seas on alert to search for wreckage of the airliner.

## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Malaysia**

#### **33 Detainees To Remain in Custody for 2 Years** *BK291606 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay* *1430 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] Thirty-three of the remaining 51 persons still detained under the Internal Security Act since 27 October will be detained 2 more years, a federal police spokesman disclosed in Kuala Lumpur this evening. However, he declined to give the names of the 33 persons, adding that 10 more persons will be conditionally released, while the other 8 persons are being investigated.

Last Sunday [27 December], Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir disclosed that Lim Kit Siang, DAP [Democratic Action Party] secretary general and Karpal Singh, DAP vice chairman, would be detained for another 2 years. The police detained a total of 106 persons in a nationwide security swoop to reduce racial tension last October. As many as 55 people have been unconditionally released in groups since 20 November.

### **Singapore**

#### **Editorial on Restricting Hong Kong Magazine** *BK291210 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES* *in English 29 Dec 87 p 18*

[Editorial: "Telling It Like It Is?"] txt

[Text] The government's restriction of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW's sales in Singapore has revived charges that it is intolerant of criticism and that it has further curbed the free flow of information. Such charges cannot be dismissed lightly for if repeated often enough, they may well become accepted wisdom, not least to those less vigorous in sifting fact from fancy. It is inconceivable that the government is not aware that there will be a furor over its latest action, the fourth of its kind against foreign publications since late last year. That it has pressed ahead must suggest that it either has been so blinded by its intolerance as not to see the damage to its reputation that can result—or that it does not have a case that can stand up to scrutiny.

What then is the evidence? Can the government's main charge—that the Review has been cavalier with facts in its reporting on Singapore—stick? What the magazine does not dispute is that it reported Father Edgar d'Souza's version of a meeting between the prime minister and a church delegation led by Archbishop Gregory Yong without verifying the contents with any of the participants. It also insisted, under challenge, that all it needed to do was confirm that the account indeed came from Father d'Souza—even when it knew full well that the priest was not present at the meeting and that the published material did not bear up his version of what had transpired.

The REVIEW's handling of this story is journalistically indefensible. Even a cub reporter must know the most basic rule of checking the validity of what he is told, especially if what he is told is highly contentious. While no journalist can ever claim he purveys nothing but the whole truth, what he can and must do is take pains to meet the tests of accuracy, fairness, and balance. Sadly, the REVIEW, in this instance if in no other, failed. It is a failure that could well lead Catholics to feel that their government has done them wrong—and that is a grave prospect no responsible government of a multi-religious Singapore can afford to countenance.

How the REVIEW, which has long prided itself as a journal of consequence in this region, could have fallen on the job is for its editors to determine, if they could bring themselves to acknowledge the lapse, and for the rest of the world to speculate. What is not in dispute is that the Review has been publishing, over the past year or so, stories and letters on Singapore which it knows some readers here would find titillating if not downright provocative reading. The government has argued that a good many of these reports contain malicious criticisms and unfounded allegations based on hearsay, and are calculated and denigrate it. Mr Derek Davies, the REVIEW's editor, says the magazine has been telling it like it is. Anyone who has read the Review for any length of time and is up to the task of matching what it reported with many government replies pointing out distortions or errors of fact would surely be able to draw his own conclusions.

What is beyond doubt is that the REVIEW has been selling well. It is an editor's prerogative how he wants to position his journal or newspaper in the market-place to achieve maximum sales and advertising revenue. His responsibility, it is too, to answer for it should someone cry foul. In this instance, the government did, and has decided to punish the REVIEW in a way that will hurt its pocket but not prevent it from being read in Singapore. Mr Davies is entitled to bristle at it, even challenge it in court, but to suggest that this puts the prime minister in the same category as Mao Zedong and Ferdinand Marcos is surely not telling it like it is.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Report on Heng Samrin-Chaplin Meeting** *BK250624 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT* *24 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 24—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the PRK, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday Boris Chaplin, Soviet deputy-foreign minister and special envoy of the Soviet leadership, on an official visit to Kampuchea.



On the occasion, Boris Chaplin informed President Heng Samrin of the result of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's visit in Washington and the agreements reached during his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The Kampuchean party and government, President Heng Samrin said, highly acclaim the Soviet-American treaty on the elimination of medium-and short-range missiles considering it an important step toward abolishing all nuclear weapons and warding off the danger of a nuclear war. This treaty has resulted from the peace policy adopted by the Soviet Union in the struggle to maintain world peace. The new development in the Soviet-American relations has strong impact on the general trend of solving all disputes through negotiations, and opens a new page in the history with true consideration for humanity.

The Kampuchean leader continued:

"The PRPK, for its part, will do its best to carry out its national reconciliation policy and find out a political solution to the Kampuchean issue in order to purify the political climate in Southeast Asia. We hope that the Washington treaty will have positive impact on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region."

He profoundly thanked the party, the government and people of the Soviet Union for their support for the PRK's policy, particularly its national reconciliation policy and proposal for the political solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

Present at the reception among others, were Chea Sim, Say Phuthang, Bou Thang, Mat Ly, Ney Pena, all Politburo members of the PRPK Central Committee; and the Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea Yuriy Razdukhov.

Boris Chaplin left Phnom Penh Wednesday after his three-day working visit here.

While in Kampuchea, he met with Dit Munti, Kampuchean deputy-foreign minister and called a press conference.

#### **Further Details on Najibullah Visit**

*BK291305 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1144 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 29—A high-level party and state delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan arrived here Tuesday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation, led by Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, includes Abdul Wakil, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of external relations; Shanawa Tani, alternate politburo member

of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Afghan Army; Abdulhamid Mohtat, vice-president of the Council of Ministers; and Muhammad Shafi Azimi, Afghan ambassador to Vietnam.

President Najibullah and his party were welcomed with a red-carpet treatment at Pochentong Airport by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council; Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; Chea Soth and Bou Thang, both Politburo members of KPRP CC and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Nguon Nhel, alternate politburo member and secretary of Phnom Penh party committee; Kong Sam-ol, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and others.

At the plane's ramp, President Heng Samrin and other Kampuchean officials gave President Najibullah and his party big hugs.

After the national anthems of Kampuchea and Afghanistan were played by the army band, the two presidents reviewed the guards of honour, while crowds of people chanted slogans "Long Live the Republic of Afghanistan", "Long Live the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea", "Long Live the Kampuchea-Afghanistan Friendship".

The delegation rode in a motorcade to the capital. A roar of applause followed the motorcade along its route to Chamka Mon State Palace, which was lined up with people waving the national flags of the two countries.

Later the same afternoon, the delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the dead.

#### **Editorial Welcomes Najibullah**

*BK300252 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1330 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Warm Welcome to the Friendly and Official Visit of the Republic of Afghanistan Party and State Delegation to Cambodia"]

[Text] Today, our people are joyously welcoming the high-level party and state delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan led by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, which is paying a friendly and official visit to our land of Angkor. This is an important event, marking a new step of development in relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples, and constitutes a propitious opportunity for our people to express our good feelings and fraternal friendship to the delegation and, through this delegation, to the fraternal Afghan people.

Our people warmly greet the great successes won by the Afghan people during the past 9 years. The people of all tribes in Afghanistan have courageously struggled through many difficulties and obstacles to protect their revolutionary gains and repulse the undeclared war of the imperialist and reactionary forces. The policy of national reconciliation has brought and is bringing about effective results, enabling thousands of villages and tens of thousands of inhabitants to live in peace again, saving them from sufferings, causing setbacks to the divisive and destructive maneuvers of the hostile forces, and creating conditions for resolving the problems around the situation in Afghanistan.

Living in a country still lacking true peace and overcoming unfavorable conditions, the Afghan people have launched a relentless drive to surmount all difficulties and exerted efforts to carry out the 1986-1990 5-year Plan, winning many important achievements in the economic, cultural, and social fields. During the first 10 months of 1987 alone, the growth of industrial production increased by 1 and 1/2 times over the average growth recorded in the previous years of the April Revolution. The agricultural production increased (?7 times) that of 1982. Cotton production was up 33%, compared with the same period in 1986. Many new schools were opened to tens of thousands of students. Many hospitals were restored. The people's livelihood has been gradually stabilized. The most recent salient event was that the national congress was successfully concluded. The congress adopted the new constitution and elected Comrade General Secretary Najibullah Afghanistan's head of state.

The Republic of Afghanistan's all-round successes have positively contributed to the common struggle of the peoples of other countries for peace and stability in the region and the world. On the international stage, the prestige of the Republic of Afghanistan has not ceased to grow.

The current visit to our country of the Republic of Afghanistan's high-level delegation and the opening of the new Afghan Embassy in the PRK are lively symbols denoting another step of development in the daily growing and tightening relations of solidarity and friendship between Cambodia and Afghanistan.

Once victims of the colonialists, imperialist aggressors, and particularly of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and currently having to confront the perfidious maneuvers and activities of the expansionist and imperialist forces, other international reactionary forces, and their lackeys who are striving by all means to obstruct the process of national reconciliation in Cambodia and continuing to sabotage the trend of dialogue for a correct political solution to the Cambodian problem for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, our people express their wholehearted support for the fraternal Afghan people's determination to continue supporting their country in the advance on the road of the April Revolution, which accords with the prevailing common trend in the region as well as the world.

Our people firmly believe that the current visit to Cambodia of the high-level delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan headed by Comrade President Najibullah will contribute to consolidating and developing the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian and Afghan peoples and to enhancing mutual understanding between the two nations. On this occasion, we, the Cambodian people, once again express gratitude to the Afghan party, government, and people for giving our just cause sincere and wholehearted sympathy and support. We wish the visit of the Republic of Afghanistan's high-level party and state delegation headed by Comrade Najibullah a brilliant success.

### Heng Samrin-Najibullah Talks

BK301233 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] On 30 December at the Chamka Mon State Palace, talks were held between the high-ranking party and state delegation of the PRK led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and that of the Republic of Afghanistan led by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Also taking part on the Cambodian side were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Kong Sam-Ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Soy Keo, deputy defense minister; Comrade Dit Munti, deputy foreign minister; and Comrade Im Chhunlim, deputy chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee. On the Afghan side were Comrade Abdul Wakil, member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade Shanawa Tani, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Afghan Army; Comrade Abdulhamid Moh-tat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Mohammad Shafi Azimi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to Cambodia.

On this occasion, the high-ranking delegations of the two countries informed one another of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on the situation in the region and the world situation which are of interest to the two sides. Furthermore, the two sides expressed happiness to have exchanged views on further expanding and strengthening the relations between the parties and people of the two countries.

The talks were held in a happy, cordial, and warmest atmosphere and the two sides were unanimous on every issue raised.

**Commission Directive on Januray Celebration**  
*BK251201 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodia: 1300 GMT 24 Dec 87*

[Directive of the KPRP Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission on propaganda work about the ninth anniversary of the 7 January National Day—date not given]

[Text] In compliance with the spirit of Circular No 60 of the party Central Committee Secretariat dealing with the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the 7 January National Day, dated 23 November 1987, the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission makes the following directive:

**I. Desiderata and Essence of the Propaganda:**

1. To heighten the revolutionary gains in all fields—political, economic, social, and diplomatic—during the past 9 years, particularly during the first 2 years of implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress; and to guarantee the position of strength and posture of victory of the Cambodian revolution and the position of the PRK as the sole authentic representative of the Cambodian people.

2. To heighten the invincible force of national unity and international solidarity, first of all the force of solidarity of Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as the factor ensuring the victory of the Cambodian revolution.

3. To condemn the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and all reactionary Khmer forces—its associates—supported and encouraged by the international reactionary forces to conduct sabotage activities against the Cambodian revolution in opposition to the trend of dialogue between Cambodian parties and between countries in the region to advance toward a correct political solution for the Cambodian problem and the question of peace and stability in the region.

4. To clearly grasp all advantages while clearly understanding all the difficulties and complications encountered in the struggling process of the Cambodian revolution at the current stage.

We must proceed by closely coordinating the struggle on the military, political, and diplomatic fronts, which is the factor determining the victory and incessantly enhancing the genuine revolutionary forces.

5. To encourage the whole party, whole army, and whole people to heighten their consciousness and revolutionary vigilance, uphold their sense of self-reliance, increase national and international solidarity, and be determined to implement at all costs all strategic tasks and the three revolutionary objectives set by the fifth party congress; to resolutely overcome the illusory, wishful, careless, and

reckless tendencies; and to pledge to oppose all psychological warfare maneuvers of the enemy aimed at shaking the will to fight, causing internal splits, and dividing our international solidarity.

6. To vigorously encourage the revolutionary activities movement of the cadres, party members, combatants, and people in general; to vigorously promote the attacks against the enemy and the work to proselytize misled persons; to promote production work and to stabilize the living conditions; and to strive to build genuine revolutionary forces, first of all strive to build strong village and commune administration.

7. To heighten the determination to support the national reconciliation policy and the lofty sense of responsibility of the PRK; to vigorously expand international assistance to the PRK; and to actively support the initiatives of the Soviet Union in the struggle to reduce nuclear weapons and achieve disarmament and all its initiatives aimed at pushing toward negotiation between countries in the region.

**II. Forms of Organization and Measures for Implementation:**

1. To launch deeply and broadly an oral propaganda campaign from now on till January 1988.

a. The first phase, from now on to the end of December, is conducted via a message of Comrade Hun Sen to compatriots and monks throughout the country and an attached questions and answers document composed by the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission. In particular, the comrade leading cadres at the central, provincial, municipal, district, and ward levels must reiterate the content of the speech Comrade Hun Sen made to them on 15 December 1987 during life-style meetings called up at all institutions, ministries, and offices at the central and other levels and in all units in the cities. They must inspect the work carried out in 1987 and discuss the work targets for 1988 along with these political life-style meetings.

b. The second phase, from 15 January to the end of January 1988, uses the document containing the speech of Comrade Heng Samrin made during the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the National Day.

c. Methods of organization and implementation: In implementing the life-style meeting, it must be held within the party committee and party chapters first before being held among mass organizations and among the people in general. Attention must be paid to living conditions within the institutions, armed forces units, factories, enterprises, schools, hospitals, and so on. Concerning the masses, special attention must be paid to combatants, teachers, and elderly people.



Concerning the provinces and municipalities, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission must assist the provincial and municipal party committees in providing lectures for wards, districts, and task groups. The District and Ward Propaganda and Education Committees must assist the District and Ward Committees in training propagandists, teachers, task groups, and villages and communes so as to launch a broad propaganda campaign in the localities. The Provincial, Municipal, District, and Ward Propaganda and Education Committees must have plans to request that the comrades in the Provincial and Municipal Party Committees and District and Ward Committees as well as key leading cadres of various sectors urgently go to the localities to talk to the people in the form of a day of political work.

2. To enhance the propaganda activities:

a. The Ministry of Information and Culture, in cooperation with central institutions, ministries, and offices, must organize improvement, beautification, and completion of the national exhibition center, and widely launch all cultural, artistic, and service activities directly on the spot. Phnom Penh and the provinces must strive to organize exhibitions on local achievements during the past 9 years. Provinces and municipalities, especially the capital, must help to promote the following activities by redecorating posters and banners carrying slogans, and urge the people to clean and decorate their homes.

b. To organize film screening at theater halls, send out mobile film screening, exhibition, and propaganda groups, combine mobile film screening with mobile propaganda work, and pay special attention to remote areas. To give advice about the copying of video tapes, and screen video tapes of already approved movies. To pay attention to Cambodia's contemporary documentary films and movies about Cambodian culture and art.

c. To promote the cultural and artistic activities of the masses in the localities; to introduce and select those who have an aptitude for singing good songs.

d. The Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the Central Committee of the Youth Union, must organize activities among the students and children. To conduct competitions about story writing and painting in condemnation of Pol Pot's crimes, praising all achievements and new changes in the hometown during the past 9 years, and hailing national and international solidarity; sweep and clean tombs of cadres and combatants; pay tribute to the mass graves of those massacred by the genocidal Pol Pot gang; and visit and assist families of wounded and disabled soldiers, families of those who have rendered good service to the revolution, and families of the combatants.

e. The Ministry of Information and Culture must publish the message of Comrade Hun Sen and the speech of the comrade party Central Committee general secretary, and distribute them to the villages and communes as part of this propaganda campaign.

f. On this occasion, the Ministry of Information and Culture, in cooperation with the Radio and Television Commission, the Cambodian news agency SPK, the Journalists Association, and the Writers Association, must organize and launch contests about article writing, photo taking, painting, propaganda jingles, and play writing, and select short stories in preparation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

3. To proceed with the summing up of work done in 1987, and whip up an emulative movement to win victories from the first month and first day of the implementation of the 1988 tasks so as to develop achievements in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

a. In compiling the annual 1987 work sum-up, attention should be paid to introducing good persons and individuals and units outstanding in attacking the enemy, winning back the misled, ensuring social security, increasing production, and doing good deeds in cultural, educational, and health sectors. Find out at all costs the causes of defects and shortcomings. In order to overcome difficulties, it is imperative to accelerate the movement in each locality.

b. In launching the 1988 emulative movement, all sectors and levels must pay attention to concentrating on building strong villages and communes. Each institution, each locality, and each work unit must concentrate on overcoming all difficulties and implementing all necessary tasks, creating powerful changes in the institution, locality, and work unit in 1988. All state institutions must have new directions and respect the people's right to mastery, serving the people's livelihood to the best of their ability. The armed forces and security forces must push forward the attacks against the enemy, causing the enemy to topple and disintegrate. The Central Committee of the Youth Union must strive to encourage the youths to volunteer to join the army and help build the KPRAF. The Federation of Trade Unions must strive to fulfill plans, improve production techniques, carry out the productive program, and provide the cadres, personnel, and workers with good living conditions. The Central Committee of the Women's Association must urge the women to participate in proselytizing misled people and actively implementing the rear-line policy. The KUFNCD must urge the monks and intellectuals to actively join it in spreading all policies of the party and state against all psychological warfare maneuvers of the enemy. Villages and communes must strive to create powerful changes in ensuring social security, taking care of the people's well-being, and promoting mutual assistance so that each family can grow orchards and plants around the family home and help each other repair houses and dig wells.

4. To organize meetings in the provinces and municipalities.

a. At the central level, the Committee Organizing National and International Holidays must hold concrete discussion conferences with Phnom Penh institutions concerned in order to organize a solemn meeting on 7 January 1988.

b. In the provinces, municipalities, and localities, local party and people's revolutionary committees are in charge of organizing these meetings. As for the speeches made during these meetings, they must concentrate on praising the achievements and progress made, making self-criticism of all defects and shortcomings, and clearly stressing immediate urgent tasks and concrete measures to be taken.

c. Each institution, work unit, and locality must organize get-togethers with cadres, personnel, and workers, praising all achievements made during 1987 and whipping up an emulative movement for 1988.

5. Newspapers, radio, television, and SPK must have special programs to mark the 9th anniversary of the 7 January National Day according to the above-described essence from 1 to 10 January 1988. Attention must be paid to pictures, reports, and interviews of good persons and good undertakings. Fervently praise correct progress and development and do not be afraid to criticize shortcomings and regression. Increase cultural and scientific programs and raise the quality of the radio-television transmissions.

The Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission is firmly confident in the sense of solidarity of all sectors and levels and in their readiness to successfully implement this directive. Reports summing up results of the implementation must be submitted to the Commission before 25 January 1988 so that the Commission can present a final report to the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

**Sihanouk Cancels Talks With Hun Sen in France**  
*LD291444 Paris Domestic Service in French*  
1400 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] Norodom Sihanouk is canceling the talks he was due to have with the Cambodian prime minister at St Germain-en-Laye on 27 January. From now on he will only agree to receive Mr Hun Sen at his palace in Korea: He does not wish any journalists to be present, and will not sign any more joint communiques. However, Prince Sihanouk states that this will not prevent him from seizing the slightest chance, however tiny it may be, of a negotiated solution. This is not his first about-face since the historic meeting at Fere-en-Tardenois.

**Reschedules Talks in Pyongyang**  
*AU300824 Paris AFP in English 0010 GMT*  
30 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Paris, Dec 30 (AFP)—Scheduled talks next month between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen will be held in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, instead of the originally agreed venue near Paris, the prince said here on Tuesday.

Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state and leader of the opposition, also stressed in a statement to the press here that he would not pass up any possibility, "minute as it may be," to bring peace to Cambodia.

He also said, however, that he wanted to deprive the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime of "any propaganda platform." [passage omitted]

In his statement to the press here Tuesday, Prince Sihanouk said he would demand the "definitive and total" withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in accordance with a "detailed calendar."

China and Thailand had criticized Prince Sihanouk for issuing a communique with Mr Hun Sen which failed to mention the troops deployed by Vietnam in Cambodia since they ousted the Khmer Rouge regime in December 1978.

"I am not naive nor an idiot," Prince Sihanouk said in his press statement Tuesday, an apparent reference to criticism by his coalition partners, the Khmer Rouge and the anti-communist movement led by Son Sann.

He said however that from now on he would not sign any joint communique with Mr Hun Sen unless "concrete progress" was made in the talks.

The prince also said he still expected Hanoi to accept holding "an exchange of viewpoints" with him.

**Son Sann Interview on Talks With Government**  
*BK301031 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer*  
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a correspondent of the radio Voice of the Khmer. All my respects to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF. Excellency, please allow me to ask you the following questions:

1. I have learned that you announced that you wished to be able to participate in a personal capacity in the meetings between other Cambodian parties to find a solution to the Cambodian problem if Vietnam agrees to attend or if Vietnam agrees to make the solemn pledge to withdraw troops from Cambodia in the near future. Do you have any other comments on this? Would you please tell us what has prompted you to make this decision?

[Son Sann] In making the announcement about this decision and asking that Vietnam take part in all these meetings or, should there be any cause that prevents it from participating, pledge solemnly to the UN secretary general and the five superpowers in the United Nations—not to me, Vietnam is well aware of this, but to

the United Nations of which Vietnam is a member like our coalition government. This pledge is needed because the world, the United Nations, the ASEAN countries, China, and in short all countries have for the past 9 years voted in our favor. For the past 9 years, the United Nations has voted that there is only one way to solve the Cambodian problem: Vietnam must withdraw troops from Cambodia. China has also demanded the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. So has President Reagan. We must not forget this problem and this solution. I would like to confirm that presently Vietnam continues to implement its scheme of looting our riches, massacring our people almost every day, and forcing them into hard labor in the forests in dangerous, malaria-infested regions. There are many malaria cases all over Cambodia now. Therefore, if the Vietnamese continue to stay in Cambodia, the Cambodian people will suffer endlessly. Thus, to end the Cambodian problem Vietnam must withdraw. This is why I asked Vietnam to make that promise before I join the meetings between Cambodian parties to settle the second question: how to bring about a Cambodian national reconciliation. If Vietnam stays, I just cannot join the reconciliation, for the Cambodian people will continue to suffer as the Vietnamese will go on massacring them. However, some Cambodian brothers are reluctant to speak up. They dare not say what they really want to. They dare not say that they want the Vietnamese to withdraw, that they want all Cambodians to join hands against the Vietnamese. They instead announce that they do not agree to the talks or that they will talk while continuing to fight. I agree with this idea that we should talk while continuing to fight, but all Cambodians should unite against the Vietnamese. But some dare not express their opinion because of the Vietnamese presence. They agree to the negotiations; they agree to sit down and talk; and they continue to fight; however, they incite some Cambodians to attack fellow Cambodians within the ranks of the coalition government. This is because of the presence of the Vietnamese. If the Vietnamese withdraw, I am firmly confident that all Cambodians will unite without any problem.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Excellency. Here is my second question: Would you make some comments now on the leaders of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh for the sake of our Cambodian listeners?

[Son Sann] Let me make it clear at this very moment that all Cambodians in the ranks of Mr Heng Samrin and even Mr Heng Samrin himself cannot forget their own blood and their own nation. They are no different from all the rest of us Cambodians. Because they live with the Vietnamese and are controlled by the Vietnamese, some of them have talked and preached as commanded by the Vietnamese. For this reason, if Vietnam agrees to withdraw and go home, these personalities will become 100% Cambodian like all of us. Once they are 100% Cambodian like us, we will be able to understand each other.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Excellency. Before concluding this interview, do you have any words for our compatriots who are listening to the radio?

[Son Sann] My respect to all venerable monks and all compatriots inside Cambodia, along the border, and abroad. Allow me to mention the sufferings of all compatriots since 1970. These sufferings brought the Vietnamese aggressors to Cambodia. At first, you believed that they came here to help us rid ourselves of these sufferings. However, very quickly, in less than 1-2 years, we realized that these sufferings remained unabated as the Vietnamese continued to plunder our property, slaughter our people, persecute us in all forms, and immigrate Vietnamese residents from South Vietnam to seize the jobs, property, and fish from our people and occupy good land while paying less taxes than we. They have forced us into hard labor in the forests and many of us have died, as you know. These sufferings remain and even worsen as our national honor has plunged so low because of foreign occupation. Therefore, we clearly see that if the Vietnamese refuse to withdraw, the Cambodians will not be able to reunite easily, because some Cambodians work for the Vietnamese, are afraid of the Vietnamese, and dare not speak their mind. Therefore, I demand that the Vietnamese withdraw their troops before all Cambodians can reunite. In order to achieve national reconciliation, we must find a common platform for reconciliation. You cannot use the people's ideology as the basis. This is no platform for reconciliation. What then should be used as a platform? This platform should be our civilization, our culture, our heritage, and our religion.

Therefore, my opinion is that Vietnam must withdraw its troops to allow all Cambodians everywhere to unite. As you can see, the Cambodians in the Democratic Kampuchean camp have said that they no longer pursue communism. They now respect religion, advocate the family institution, and profess free trade. So, we should take our common identity from the past as the platform for all Cambodians to achieve reconciliation.

In order to bring about national reconciliation, we must demand that the Hanoi authorities negotiate with all Cambodians, first of all those in the coalition government, and with other countries acceptable to both sides in order first to study a cease-fire—once the cease-fire is in effect, our Cambodian compatriots will no longer suffer—and second to study a Vietnamese troop withdrawal—for, when Vietnam withdraws its troops, we will no longer suffer and will no longer feel dishonored because of foreign occupation.

If Vietnam disagrees to withdraw troops from Cambodia, all Cambodians are duty-bound to unite. Those on the Phnom Penh side must cooperate with the coalition government and all our forces must be merged to fight the Vietnamese and force them to negotiate and withdraw troops from Cambodia. This is the duty of all Cambodians. Cambodians must not kill fellow Cambodians. Cambodians must not attack fellow Cambodians. I firmly believe that both Heng Samrin and Hun Sen are Cambodians. I do not think that they want to prolong the presence of the Vietnamese in Cambodia. I also believe



that it is not they who of their own free will have forced a large number of Cambodians to attack the Cambodians on the side of the coalition government. For this reason, if Vietnam agrees to withdraw its troops, all of us will surely see eyeball to eyeball and agree to rebuild the nation of all Cambodians in Phnom Penh or in the coalition government, all brothers inside Cambodia, along the border, and abroad.

[Correspondent] On behalf of the Voice of the Khmer, I would like to thank His excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF, on behalf of all Cambodians.

**VODK Marks Afghan People's Anti-Soviet Struggle**  
*BK290629 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Dec 87*

[Station editorial: "During the Past 8 Years, the Heroic Afghan People Have Struggled Valiantly and Arduously, Causing the Soviet International Expansionists To Become Inextricably Bugged Down in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Yesterday, 28 December, is the 8th anniversary of the Soviet international expansionists' invasion into Afghanistan. The invasion was committed 1 year after Vietnam had invaded and occupied Cambodia.

Like Vietnam, before invading Afghanistan, the Soviet Union thought that it would be able to suppress the Afghan people and to occupy Afghanistan forever in accordance with its aggressive and expansionist strategy. But the Afghan people, who are very patriotic and deeply cherish their country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, have jointly struggled most valiantly and arduously against the aggressors, thus causing total failure to the Soviet international expansionists' strategy to seize Afghanistan within a single stroke.

During the past 8 years, the Afghan people fought vigorously and actively against the aggressor troops throughout the country. This has caused the Soviet aggressors to become deeply bogged down. They could neither advance nor retreat and have become more deeply bogged down in the quagmire on the Afghan battlefield. Meanwhile, the Afghan people's struggle has developed more favorably with each passing year. This clearly shows that the Afghan people will finally be able to liberate their beloved fatherland from the evil claws of the Soviet aggressors.

The Cambodian people and the Democratic Kampuchea National Army [DKNA] which are fighting against the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggressors would like to express their great and sincere commendation to the fraternal heroic people of Afghanistan who have fought valiantly and arduously and caused the Soviet expansionists to become inextricably bogged down on the Afghan battlefield.

The Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet aggressors for the past 8 years and the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the past 9 years clearly show that no matter how fascist and cruel they are and whatever modern war means they have, the aggressors and expansionists can never conquer the struggle of a people who fight to defend their country, national independence, and the right to self-determination. The struggle of the Afghan people, like that of the Cambodian people, has advanced gradually and enjoyed more enthusiastic and broader support both at home and in the international arena. As for the Soviet-Vietnamese aggressors, they have become bogged down on the battlefields and faced more serious difficulties both at home and in the international arena. They are heading toward a final doom.

In such a situation when they are facing more serious difficulties and heading toward a final defeat, the Soviet aggressors have more vigorously resorted to deceitful maneuvers in an attempt to reverse their difficult situation, smash the Afghan people's struggle, and advance toward realizing their aggression. The Soviet Union has played a trick on the national reconciliation policy in Afghanistan in an attempt to lure the Afghan resistance forces to lay down their weapons and surrender to it so that it can easily crush them. But this maneuver has been rejected and condemned firmly by the Afghan people. At the same time, the Afghan people have intensified their offensive against the Soviet aggressors, thus causing greater losses to them in terms of manpower and material. They hold that the Afghan problem was caused by the Soviet acts of aggression and occupation. Therefore, so long as all the Soviet aggressor troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan, they will continue to struggle until all the aggressors are driven out of their fatherland and until the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of Afghanistan are restored.

This is the talented and resolute spirit of the Afghan people in their struggle for national liberation.

The Cambodian people would like to express their firm solidarity with the fraternal Afghan people and pledge to struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors in their country so as to pressure and cause more difficulties to both Vietnam and its Soviet boss to the point that they are compelled to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan in accordance with the successive UN resolutions on these two problems, thus allowing the Cambodian and Afghan peoples to decide their own destinies themselves without any outside interference.

On this occasion, the Cambodian people, the DKNA, and the CGDK wish the fraternal Afghan people greater victories in their sacred struggle to defend their country, independence, and their right to self-determination.

## Indonesia

**Mokhtar Denies U.S. Bases Discussed by ASEAN**  
*BK300901 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0758 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Jakarta, December 30 (ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Wednesday denies reports that the issue of foreign military bases in the Philippines was discussed in the report of ASEAN ministers to the ASEAN heads of government during the ASEAN summit in Manila earlier this month.

That is totally untrue. The issue was not mentioned at all in the report. It had not been even talked about, the minister said, replying to reporters just before the start of a plenary cabinet session.

The MALAYA daily in Manila recently reported that the issue of foreign military bases in the Philippines was included in the ministers' report to the heads of government.

"News reports in the Philippine press need not be taken too seriously. Their reports are always very far from the truth," Mokhtar said.

The issue of U.S military bases in the Philippines was for some time hotly discussed in the press just before the ASEAN Manila summit.

Asked to comment on a news report that Indonesian military personnel may take part in on-going exercises in the foreign military bases, Mokhtar replied: "Ask the commander of the armed forces. I think we don't need to take part in the exercises because we can organize our own military exercises."

**Murdani Tells Timorese To Work for Nation**  
*BK290411 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0348 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] Jakarta, Dec. 29 (ANTARA/OANA)—The commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Gen. L.B. Murdani, has called on East Timorese not to work only for the East Timor region and people.

East Timorese students are Indonesian students. Therefore, they should work for the whole Indonesian nation and fatherland, Gen. Murdani said in Yogyakarta Sunday.

He made the remark at a panel discussion of the East Timor Students Association in his capacity as chairman of the East Timor development team.

The national ideology "Pancasila" is uplifted and adhered to not only by the Indonesian citizens in Sumatra, Kalimantan and other islands, but by the whole Indonesian nation, he revealed.

The way of thinking of the Indonesian nation is "Nusantara", which means that the Indonesian citizens all over the country without exception must see everything from three aspects, namely the Indonesian nation, the Indonesian fatherland and the Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia), he said.

Those points of views, according to Murdani, are known as the archipelago concept (wawasan nusantara) which covers all areas in Indonesia, including East Timor.

Concerning the consciousness and comprehension of the national aspiration and development, he mentioned the importance of preparing national development cadres through the national educational program.

In this context, he called on the East Timor Students Association to have orientation to the preparation of national development cadres.

Referring to the position of Indonesian citizens in the current development era, he said all citizens, including the students in East Timor, had the same obligation and right in national development.

## Laos

### Reaction To Thailand's Request for Talks

#### Foreign Ministry Reply

*BK291300 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 29 Dec 87

[28 December "reply by Laos to the proposal of Thailand" as sent to LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry on 25 December]

[Text] 1. The Lao side has acknowledged the Thai side's proposal as informed by His Excellency Niran Phanuphong, Thai ambassador, on 25 December 1987. In the proposal, Thailand agreed in principle to hold a meeting and talks with Laos.

2. The Lao side thinks that the said meeting and talks should be held promptly and without any preconditions to discuss remaining problems in the relations between the two countries, including the problem concerning the incidents occurring in Boten District. During the past two meetings, many good results were achieved, but the problems between the two countries have yet to be settled.

3. With regard to releasing news to the public, Laos believes that it has reported what the people should know in accordance with the facts and with the intention of improving the relations between the two countries; Laos does not consider this as an attack on the government or the people of Thailand.

4. The Lao side sees that both countries are completely independent and sovereign countries. Therefore, it is the democratic right of each country to freely select its personnel to be head and members of its delegation.

5. The Lao side is of the view that the site of the talks should be either in the LPDR or the Kingdom of Thailand, because the problems to be discussed involve the two countries—Laos and Thailand—which are neighboring and fraternal countries.

#### **Further Report on Reply**

*BK301020 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0858 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Vientiane, December 30 (KPL)—Sombat Chounlamani, head of the Department No 3, on December 28, summoned Niran Phanuphong, Thai ambassador to the Foreign Ministry, and handed him an aide-memoire on the Lao reply to the Thai Foreign Ministry's proposal regarding the Lao-Thai relations dated December 25, 1987. The aide-memoire reads:

1. The Lao side acknowledged having received the proposal of the Thai side which the Thai ambassador to Laos Niran Phanuphong informed it on December 25, 1987 in which it was said that the Thai side agreed in principle to negotiate with the Lao side.

2. The Lao side holds that talks should take place without delay and there should be no precondition attached to the holding of the talks in order to solve other pending bilateral problems which the previous rounds of talks through which some positive results have been obtained but many pending questions, including that involving the incident in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, are awaiting to be solved.

3. Concerning the work of informing the public about the situation, the Lao side believes that the people has the right to be informed and what this has been done on the basis of objectivity and in the hope to improve the relations between the two countries. The Lao side does not believe that in this regards, it has attacked the Thai Government and people in any way whatsoever.

4. Laos and Thailand are two totally independent and sovereign states. Therefore, each country has the sovereign right to select as it sees fit, who is to head and to be composed in its delegation to hold talks.

5. The Lao side holds that the negotiations should be held either in Vientiane, the Lao PDR, or in Bangkok the Kingdom of Thailand because the issues to be discussed only concern the two countries which are neighbours.

#### **Daily Views Proposal**

*BK301153 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0904 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] Vientiane, December 30 (KPL)—“The holding of the Lao-Thai talks must be started immediately and there should not be any preconditions attached to it,” the leading Lao Daily PASASON points out in its commentary today.

The daily paper makes known the three points the Thai Foreign Ministry proposed in the recent letter to the Lao Foreign Ministry in which pre-conditions were attached to the opening of Lao-Thai talks for the settlement of the bilateral problems.

“Only one pre-condition is enough as an indication showing the Thai side's attempt to avoid the chance to settle of the fundamental Lao-Thai problems,” PASASON says, adding that the Thai refusal to hold talks as proposed by the Lao side attests to the fact that Thailand is attempting to force Laos to acknowledge its aggression against Laos as a legal act.

PASASON emphasized that the Lao-Thai talks must be urgently held without any pre-conditions since there remain so many unsolved problems relating to the vicinity of Boten District, Sayaboury Province.

“The nomination of delegates for conducting talks is a matter of concern and the right of any independent and sovereign state, and the holding of talks ought to be either in Vientiane or Bangkok since the problems are concerning Laos and Thailand alone,” the paper stresses, adding that it is unacceptable to prohibit the results of the negotiations which is one of the Thai pre-conditions. Here, the Lao side considers it a wrong practice in Thai's wanting to conceal the truth.

“In order to correctly solve the problem for the interests of the both Lao and Thai peoples, the Lao-Thai talks must be held on an equal footing basis and without pre-conditions and thus conforming with the contents of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiques. Thailand must stop all its aggressive acts against Laos, on the one hand, and turn words into concrete deeds,” PASASON concludes.

#### **Radio Carries Commentary**

*BK291445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 29 Dec 87

[“Comments”: “Talks Between Laos and Thailand Must Be Held Without Preconditions”]

[Text] A few days ago, the Thai Foreign Affairs Ministry sent a letter to the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. The letter contained the conditions for talks to settle problems in Lao-Thai relations. The conditions set by the Thai side consisted of three points. The first point is that the Lao-Thai talks to be held be considered a new round



of talks rather than a continuation of the past two rounds of talks. The second point is the claim that the second round of Thai-Lao talks has brought about no creative results because the head of the Lao delegation failed to follow the direction of consultations as agreed upon by the two sides. The third and last point is about the meeting site; the Thai side proposes that the meeting be held in a third country, meaning not in Vientiane or Bangkok, and that reports on the results of the talks be prohibited.

Let us analyze the conditions for talks on settling the Lao-Thai problems as set by the Thai Foreign Affairs Ministry to see what their true purposes are. Just after looking at the first point, one can immediately understand that the Thai want to avoid settling the basic problems in Lao-Thai relations. The Thai side's refusal to continue the past two rounds of talks shows that the Thai side refuses to accept the fact that it has in the past nibbled Lao territory, including the three Lao villages, and that it is now nibbling more Lao territory in Boten District, Sayaboury Province. In addition, the refusal by the Thai side to continue the talks of the past two occasions can also be considered an act to force the Lao side to acknowledge the Thai invasion and aggression against Laos and force the Lao side to accept everything, including measures on the restriction of Thai goods, that the Thai side proposed to the Lao side during the past two occasions of talks. This is something that is hard to understand.

However, many good things were achieved by those talks, such as the exchange in the cultural field—something which must be continued for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. Therefore, the Lao side is of the opinion that the good thing that must be done is to continue the meeting and talks to settle the problems in the Lao-Thai relations; they should be organized right away and without any preconditions to discuss remaining problems as well as the problems occurring now in Boten District.

Regarding informing the public of the outcome of the talks, the Lao side has only reported the facts of which the people should know because of its desire to improve the relations between the two countries. By doing so, it does not mean that the Lao side has attacked the Thai Government or people.

With regard to the appointment of delegations, the Lao side is of the view that since the two countries are completely independent and sovereign, it is, therefore, the right of each country to select whomever it wants to head its delegation.

Regarding the site of the talks, the most appropriate place is Vientiane, the capital of the LPDR, or Bangkok, the capital of the Kingdom of Thailand, because all the problems to be discussed involve Laos and Thailand which are neighboring and fraternal countries. By so doing, the Thai and the Lao people—who are owners of

their countries—will have an opportunity to conveniently follow the results as they have done in the past, since it is their right to acknowledge and be informed of the facts. The Lao side maintains that to cover up facts from the people is absolutely wrong.

Therefore, if both sides are sincere in wanting to solve the problems in the interests of the peoples of Laos and Thailand, it is appropriate for them to hold talks without delay on the basis of equality and without any preconditions in accordance with the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979.

To create a favorable atmosphere for the new round of talks, the Thai side must immediately put an end to its use of military force to seize Lao territory in Sayaboury Province and abandon its act of talking about wanting to hold talks while, in actual practice, stepping up its military attacks to nibble Lao territory. Holding talks to settle the problems in Lao-Thai relations is a very urgent matter; they must be held without any conditions in the spirit of sincerity and fraternity.

#### **Paper Sees Need for Talks**

*BK291235 Vientiane KPL in English  
0919 GMT 29 Dec 87*

["Lao-Thai Relations Should Be Settled Through Immediate Negotiation on the Basis of Equality and Without Preconditions"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, December 29 (KPL)—While being the victim of dangerous action and armed aggression launched by ultrarightist reactionary group within the Thai ruling circles, Laos has more than once called upon the Thai side to settle the Lao-Thai relations through immediate negotiation on the basis of equal footing and without preconditions, writes the main Lao daily PASON in a leading article today.

The paper notes:

"Only goodwill, constructive intention, and positive approach could bring about negotiations and genuine solution in the process of renormalization of Lao-Thai relations. So far the Lao side does not lack constructive proposals such as proposals stipulated in the Lao Foreign Ministry's declaration on Thai armed aggression which says...."

"The Government of the Lao PDR, since its foundation in December 2, 1975, has consistently pursued a policy of peace, friendship, and good neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Thailand for the two peoples share similarities namely in race, language, traditions and customs, enabling them to create better relations on the political basis as stipulated in the Lao-Thai and the Thai-Lao Joint Communiques signed by the two governments in 1979.

"But it is regrettable that this policy of the Lao side has always been obstructed by the very serious frontier incidents between the two countries, particularly those of the three Lao hamlets in 1984 which are still far from being solved.

"Although the Lao side has officially requested the Thai Government to take an urgent measure to immediately put an end to this attack and invasion, the Thai forces, on the contrary, are preparing a large-scale military build up aiming at launching a new attack.

"This act perpetrated by Thailand has caused a surprise to the international community since it has occurred at a time when the question of the Thai military occupation of the three Lao hamlets in 1984 has not yet been definitely solved because the Thai Government has not completely withdrawn its forces as it was stated, and has also occurred at a time when the Lao side has made several good gestures to create an atmosphere of understanding and to settle peacefully the conflicts by ways of negotiations. It is, therefore, obvious that this act shows clearly the Thai's true intention to invade the Lao territory by taking advantage of the drought situation which the Lao people are facing and it also constitutes a grave violation of the Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity a transgression of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiques, an undermining of the spirit of neighbourliness of the peoples of the two Lao-Thai nations, of the United Nations Charter and practices of international relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR strongly requests the Thai Government to take appropriate measure to immediately end the said act of invasion.

"Abiding by its constant policy to always settle dispute through peaceful negotiations the Lao side proposes to hold immediate and without any preconditions talks between the two sides in order to solve these grave incidents and other pending problems in the relations between the two countries.

"In order to defend our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as it has always been done by our people and has become our heroic traditions, now more than ever, we have to heighten our vigilance to resolutely stand in uniting to smash and defeat all maneuvers and acts of aggression carried out by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

"For the well-being of the Lao and Thai peoples and for the security of each country, it is an urgent task for our two brotherly peoples to display common efforts to eliminate these unwanted incidents and to promote talks and negotiations as soon as possible.

"The Government of the Lao PDR appeals to peace and justice loving peoples over the world to support the efforts made by the Lao side aiming at solving the differences by ways of negotiations thus contributing to bring about peace, stability and cooperation in this region of Southeast Asia."

### **Continuity Urged in Meetings**

*BK301330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Unattributed commentary: "Settlement of Lao-Thai Relations Must Be Continuous and Thorough"]

[Text] The 25 December proposal advanced by the Thai Foreign Ministry was composed of three main points. The statement at the beginning of the proposal, which says that the Thai side agrees that negotiations should be held, is absolutely correct in view of current developments. With regard to this, the Lao side also agrees that negotiations should be held as soon as possible without any preconditions. However, there is a point to ponder: In the first point of its proposal, the Thai side sets a precondition that the negotiations will be regarded as a new round of talks and will not be considered as a continuation of the two previous rounds of talks. If this is the case, how can the settlement of the problem of the Lao-Thai relations be considered as thorough?

Everyone knows that the question of the occupation of the three Lao villages and the provocations committed by Thai troops against many Lao border areas and the question of the prohibition on exporting several types of goods to Laos have yet to be resolved. The Lao side has repeatedly proposed to the Thai side to hold a third round of the talks. Therefore, the Lao-Thai negotiations should be considered as a continuous process of talks to continue resolving the fundamental questions in the Lao-Thai relations which were not resolved during the previous two rounds of talks. The third round of talks must be aimed at resolving not only the problem of the nibbling at and encroaching on Lao territory west of Boten District by Thai troops from the 3d Army Region, but also all the issues which have created mutual mistrust between the two sides in accordance with the spirit of the 1979 joint Lao-Thai communiques which were a sound basis for the previous two rounds of Lao-Thai talks. Therefore, the Thai side must not avoid resolving the fundamental problems in the Lao-Thai relations. A refusal by the Thai side to hold a third round of talks is tantamount to a refusal to admit its acts of nibbling at and seizing Lao territory, including the occupation of the three villages, the current intrusion in Boten District, the prohibition of exporting certain goods into Laos, the various provocative acts, and the numerous campaigns to slander Laos.

Unless the fundamental problems in the Lao-Thai relations are effectively resolved, similar serious incidents will eventually occur and local authorities of the two sides will not be able to resolve them. Therefore, the upcoming Lao-Thai negotiations must not be based on any preconditions. They must be urgently held, continuous, and thorough. All remaining problems in the relations between the two sides must be mutually discussed with the spirit of neighborly and brotherly sincerity.

**Vientiane Says Thai Commanders Take Charge**  
*BK291029 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 28 Dec 87

[Text] On 25 December, Lieutenant General Siri Thiwapan, commander of the Thai 3d Army Region, and Major General Phairot Chan-urai, commander of the Thai 1st Cavalry Division went to directly command and supervise their military units to continue the new round of violation and encroachment on Lao territory in many areas. They also ordered their men to capture more Lao territory as planned earlier as quickly as possible. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the 3d Army Region are mounting military pressure on Laos which will unpredictably increase the violence of the armed confrontation in the area.

**Radio Charges Thailand With Distorting Truth**  
*BK300814 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Unattributed commentary: "What is the purpose of distorting reality?"]

[Text] The nibbling attacks, intrusions, and occupation of Lao territory in Boten District, Sayaboury Province by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops in the 3d Army Region have created tension in Lao-Thai relations. To cover their adventurous acts, the Thai authorities have fabricated a story charging that Lao troops have intruded into Thai territory to occupy many heights. They have also accused Vietnam of instigating clashes between Thailand and Laos so as to prevent the two countries from improving relations.

All this is a pure fabrication intended to distort reality. The current difficulty faced in the improvement of Lao-Thai relations has stemmed not from any intrusions into Thai territory by Lao troops nor from any instigation by Vietnam, but rather from the collusion between Thailand's 3d Region Army Commander Lt Gen Siri Thiwapan and Tycoon Wichai from Thailand's Uttaradit Province to send their men to fell trees and destroy forests on Lao soil in Boten District, Sayaboury Province. Lao troops guarding Lao territory in that area have no choice but to punish those Thai elements that have intruded into Lao territory.

However, the chain of events does not stop there. Upholding only their economic interests, without paying any heed to the eventual serious repercussions from their acts, especially on the long-standing brotherly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai 3d Army Region have ordered their armed forces to provide protection to these interests by intruding into and nibbling at Lao territory.

Since 15 December, the intrusions on Lao soil by the ultrarightist reactionary armed forces with infantry supported by 105-mm and 155-mm artillery and war planes in the area at Heights 1370 and 1428 and the other

heights in the vicinity west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, have been intensified to an unprecedented degree. The nibbling attacks on Lao territory by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary armed forces from the 3d Army Region have not diminished. On the contrary, they are being increasingly intensified with every passing day. More and more Thai reinforcements have been sent into the area. At present, the Thai contingent is composed of 17 rangers companies and six infantry battalions directly supported by artillery units attached to the First Cavalry Division. They have not only deployed 105-mm and 155-mm artillery and war planes to bombard and barbarously drop bombs on the area around Heights 1370 and 1428 and the other areas in the vicinity, but, since 27 December, have begun using 105-mm and 155-mm artillery shells loaded with chemical weapons aimed at destroying human nervous systems, thereby aggravating the situation to a much greater degree.

It is certain that if the Thai ultrarightist reactionary armed forces continue to nibble at and intrude into Laos to seize Lao territory and to deploy chemical weapons against the area, the regional forces of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, are compelled to take appropriate retaliatory actions so as to defend themselves and their esteemed and beloved fatherland. It is clearly evident that the primary cause of the tension along the Lao-Thai border in Boten District, Sayaboury Province is not any intrusion of Thai territory by Lao troops nor is it any instigation by Vietnam, but it is the intrusions into and nibbling at Lao territory by the ultrarightist reactionary armed forces in the 3d Army Region.

The Thai side has created this problem. But it has made up a story to distort the truth by placing the blame on the Lao side and making accusations against Vietnam, using the trick of hitting somebody with a stick and then hiding it, in an attempt to cover up their adventurous acts of aggression and nibbling at and intruding into Lao territory committed by the armed forces of the Thai ultrarightists in the 3d Army Region.

**Troops Continue Shelling in Boten District**  
*BK301310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] According to regional reports from Boten District, from dawn to dusk yesterday, the ultrarightist reactionary troops continued to fire several hundred 105-mm and 155-mm artillery shells at several heights in Lao territory, such as Hills 1428 and 1370 west of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, threatening Laos with force and aggravating the tension in the area.

**Daily Says Thais Use Chemical Weapons**  
*BK291245 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0928 GMT 29 Dec 87

["PASASON Condemns Aggression of Laos by Thai Reactionaries"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, December 29 (KPL)—Thai provocation and aggression against the Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity launched since December 15 are now



seriously being intensified, especially the firing of chemical shells on December 27 at various heights in Taseng Na Banoi, Boten District, Lao Sayaboury Province, says the commentary of PASASON published today.

"These inhumane atrocities committed by the Thai Army clearly point to the fact that the Thai side is determined to escalate its aggression with an intent to seize Lao territory." Through these acts, the paper says, the Thai side hoped it can successfully exert pressure on Laos which is in line with the plan of "pan-Thaism."

The paper observes that ever since the armed aggression started on December 15, there has been no indication that the situation will be easing, but only worsening day by day, the case in point was the firing of chemical shells by 105-mm and 155-mm artillery by the Thai side: up to December 28, seventeen companies of paramilitary and six battalions of infantry troops supported by 105-mm and 155-mm artillery and jet-fighter bombers are being deployed in the aggression against Laos.

The paper further notes that at present, they are preparing a fresh attack. This hostile attitude and actual deeds of the Thai reactionaries which can only be called inhumane, happen to be a serious breach of the world public opinion that wants to prohibit the use of chemical weapons. Accordingly, PASASON points out, the 42nd General Assembly of the UN has adopted a resolution on the prohibition of the use of this lethal weapon.

The introduction of chemical weapons into the scenarim initiated by the Thai reactionaries is not only dangerous for the lives of the Lao people but represents a serious threat to the lives of the Thai people as well as other people and the environment in the region, says PASASON.

The paper concludes saying that the Lao people strongly demand the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Third Army region to immediately put a definite stop to their illegal activities, otherwise all adverse consequences as the results of their acts, the Thai side shall have to bear.

#### **Paper Says Problems Stem From Pan-Thaism**

*BK281231 Vientiane KPL in English  
0948 GMT 28 Dec 87*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, December 28 (KPL)—A small country such as Laos should become a satellite of Thailand, this is the main line of thinking running through pan-Thaism, writes the Lao daily, PASASON, in a commentary today.

The commentary continues giving an account that at 9:15 am on December 26, infantry troops from the Thai 3rd Army Region launched fierce attacks against the Height 1370 and other parts in the vicinity of the Lao Boten District, Sayaboury Province. The source

informed that the attacks were met with strong defence from Lao local militia and armed forces and forced the intruders to retreat. Since last December 15, for 12 consecutive days, Thai troops have unceasingly bombed and pounded the Lao territory in this region with 250-kilogram bombs and heavy artillery. Under air raids and artillery cover, Thai infantry has launched several attacks against various points in the region which constitutes the gravest violation of the Lao territory by Thai troops during the last 12 years. Along with these hostile acts, the Thai 3rd Army is continuing to build roads and reinforce its troops aiming at escalating deliberate armed confrontation with Laos—all the above mentioned acts show that the ultrarightist reactionary groups within the Thai ruling circles are executing the pan-Thaist policy with regards to Laos. The current hostile acts are part of their intention to progressively swallow up the Lao territory, to bring about a "fait accompli" state of affairs and to further annex Laos as dictated by their pan-Thaist thinking. Due to this arrogant dream, since the foundation of the Lao PDR, Laos has been faced with a systematic policy of pressure, economic blockade threat, provocation, armed aggression etc.... During the last 12 years, the Thai authorities have more than once closed the common border, and made a list of banned items, formerly more than 270 items allowed to be exported to Laos. Along with armed provocations and aggression such as those perpetrated against Lao islands of Don Singsou and Sangkhi, the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang in Sayaboury Province and the current aggression against the Lao territory in Boten District, the Thai authorities also have deployed political and diplomatic moves against Laos....

The paper goes on:

"A few days ago, senior Thai officials succeeded in shocking the Lao side by deliberately and unfoundedly accusing a Lao diplomat of being "impolite" and still more recently, put forward arrogant conditions regarding the selection of the head of the Lao delegation to negotiate with the Thai side next time.... All these antagonistic moves are most surprising, says the paper, since they were incompatible with the current international law and at variance with the diplomatic practices among the nations which have diplomatic relations. The Lao PDR is a full member of the UN organization, an independent and sovereign country...thus she is entitled to be the sole master of her own destiny and is not to be dictated to by an outsider.

The paper concluded,

"Laos has become an independent and sovereign state following a long revolutionary struggle. After the foundation of the Lao PDR, she neither sees the need to aggress or invade any neighbour whatsoever. She has not and will not have the intention to do so. On the contrary, Laos has solemnly declared that she is ready to establish relations of friendship, cooperation, good neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence with all countries and

particularly with all her neighbours. If Thailand shared the same goal, it is easy for her to put an end to all the hostile acts against Laos and to positively answer the Lao proposal to settle all the problems by means of negotiation aiming at concretizing the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1979.

#### **Israeli 'Massacre' of Palestinians Condemned**

*BK281244 Vientiane KPL in English  
0936 GMT 28 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 28 (OANA-KPL)—The Lao news agency (KPL) on December 26 released a statement here strongly denouncing Israeli Zionist recent massacre of Palestinian civilians including women, children and old aged people in Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The statement says that the recent massacre and the previous ones indicate American Israeli Zionists collusion; The incident took place at the same time as there was signing of an aide-memoire between the two countries, which in so far as their military cooperation is concerned, it places Israel at the same footing as other American allies in NATO. KPL describes the massacre as a great threat to peace and stability in the Middle East and the world over, a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, the 1949 Geneva Accord, and it is also a challenge to world public opinion.

"The Lao PDR strongly denounces such brutal acts of Israeli Zionists against Palestinian population living in the occupied land, and demands an end to such atrocity and American support to Israel" the statement reads adding further that there is a need to convene an international conference under the supervision of the U.N., with the participants of the 5 permanent members of the Security Council, and all related parties including representatives of the PLO. This is a correct way to ensure a durable peace in the Middle East.

"The Lao people strongly support the just struggle carried out by Palestinian people for gaining their legitimate right to self determination, setting up an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil and believe that the courageous and just struggle of the Palestwnian people will be crowned with success." The statement concludes.

#### **Soviet Peace Defense Delegation Departs**

*BK261156 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT  
26 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 26 (KPL)—A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace led by its Deputy Chairman V. Sedykh left here for home on December 23 ending its 8-day visit to the Lao PDR.

During its stay here, the Soviet delegation paid courtesy visits to Lao party and government leaders and met with officials of mass organisations.

The delegation also gave lectures on the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting and the treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter- range missiles recently signed by the the leaders of the two countries.

#### **Kaysone Phomvihan Greet New CSSR Leader**

*BK291341 Vientiane KPL in English  
0909 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 29 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, has sent warm greetings to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. [CPCZ]

The message writes:

"On the occasion of your being elected as general secretary of the CPCZ CC, on behalf of the Central Committee of the LPRP, the Lao people and in my own name, I have a pleasure to extend to you my warm congratulations.

"I am convinced that together with the Central Committee of the CPCZ, you will lead the Czechoslovak people to successfully materialize the resolution of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ including the task involving the safeguarding of peace, security in Europe and the world over.

"May I wish you good health and success in the accomplishment of your lofty task," the message ended.

#### **Sisavat Keobounphan Attends Conference Closing**

*BK291504 Vientiane KPL in English  
0913 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 29 (KPL)—The Vientiane Municipality Authority held here a two-day conference to assess the work of granting autonomy in production to economic units in the municipality in the past one year.

Among those present at the closing ceremony was Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the party CC [Central Committee], secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane Prefecture.

In 1987, throughout Vientiane Municipality, there are 71 economic units which have been granted autonomy in production.

#### **Briefs**

##### **Bulgarian Cooperation Minutes**

Vientiane, December 25 (KPL)—Minutes of the talks on cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria were signed yesterday following the mid-term session of the committees for economic, scientific and technical [cooperation] between the two countries held in Vientiane. The minutes noted that the sides studied possibilities to enlarge

their cooperation in the form of jointly beneficial ventures, in particular the citronella-oil production for export. The sides also studied cooperation measures on the processing of light-industrial products in the forestry field and on the exchange of goods. Signatories were Inkong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, forestry, irrigation and cooperatives and chairman of the Lao-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and Ivan Gruev, minister, president of the Wood Exploiting and Processing Association and president of the Bulgarian-Lao Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Ivan Gruev and his delegation left here yesterday after concluding his 7-day visit to Laos. [Text] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 25 Dec 87 BK]*

### Philippines

**Interview With NDF Officials on Truce, Bases**  
*HK31025 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
29 Dec 87 pp 1, 12

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) is set to announce a 48-hour ceasefire on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day in consonance with a "general policy" that the New People's Army (NPA) does not launch military offensives on holidays.

This was disclosed by NDF officials Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel during an interview somewhere in Central Luzon last Dec. 26, the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Ocampo and Zumel said the ceasefire will most likely take effect at 12:01 a.m., Dec. 31, and end at midnight of Jan. 1.

The government of President Aquino had earlier declared its own moratorium for the same period.

During the interview, the first granted by Ocampo and Zumel with journalists since Sept. 12, the two NDF officials also said:

—The CPP and its military arm, the NPA, will intensify its struggle against the U.S. bases especially because the bases agreement, which will expire in 1992, will be reviewed next year.

—The NDF condemns the American bombing of fishermen off the Zambales coast last Dec. 16, saying such incidents "have become recurrent tragedy for Filipinos in these areas."

—The "Sparrow" killings in Metro Manila were a mistake and the Alex Boncayao brigade, the armed city partisans of the NPA, has rectified the error. Henceforth, "every Sparrow kill will be a political statement."

Also present during the interview was Carolina "Bobbie" Malay who, along with Zumel and Ocampo, comprised the NDF panel during the peace talks with the government which broke off last Jan. 22 following the Mendiola massacre.

Looking fit, healthy, and exuberant, the three NDF personalities who are reputed to be high-ranking officials of the CPP, said an official announcement of the truce was forthcoming either today or tomorrow.

Ocampo said he does not see any major offensive on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, saying that the NPA "doesn't normally make attacks on holidays."

"It is mostly likely that the NPA will adhere to such policy to allow the people to celebrate the holidays."

Ocampo said they will continue to hold their present positions but will not hesitate to retaliate if attacked by the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

As in their previous unilateral declaration of a truce last Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, Ocampo said the NPA will not make attacks on fixed military targets.

Meantime, Ocampo and Zumel said the NDF will exert more pressure here and abroad in the coming year for the removal of American military facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Ocampo said the communist rebels have already shown what they can do to destabilize the American presence in the country.

"The events of 1987 served fair warning to the Americans not to escalate its support of the Aquino government, in terms of materiel and especially of personnel," Ocampo said.

"If these warnings are not heeded, there will be more U.S. targets," he said.

Three American servicemen and a Filipino were killed by suspected NPAs last Oct. 28 in an act of violence that sent waves of concern among thousands of American military and civilian personnel.

Zumel, however, emphasized that Americans per se are not targets.

"U.S. Embassy personnel, employees of transnational corporations, and tourists are not targets, Zumel said.

He said though that "Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) men, Pentagon officials, those involved in espionage and those helping in the formation of vigilante groups are targets."



**Ramos Takes Threats Against U.S. 'Seriously'**  
*HK300957 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT  
30 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 30 (AFP)—At least 19 people have been killed in fresh clashes between government troops and communist guerrillas across the Philippines ahead of a New Year's holiday truce, security officials said Wednesday.

Both sides generally observed a 48-hour Christmas truce and have vowed to respect a similar truce starting on New Year's Eve.

As fighting erupted between the Christmas and New Year holidays, armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos said in a year-end briefing that 1988 will be a better year for national security despite continued extremist threats.

The political situation would improve after the January 18 local polls at provincial, city and municipal levels, but communist rebels and ultra-rightist groups are expected to continue their attacks, he said.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), the communist umbrella organization, meanwhile said in a statement that it was ordering its troops to "vigilantly maintain their defensive posture" during the New Year truce.

It accused the military of conducting counter-insurgency operations during the Christmas holiday in the guise of peace-keeping.

The NDF, which is led by the banned communist party of the Philippines and the 23,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla force, said "U.S. imperialism will seek to escalate its political and military intervention in 1988."

The NDF called for a militant campaign against two U.S. military installations in the Philippines, Clark Air Base and Subic naval base, whose future is to be discussed by officials of both countries starting next year.

Meanwhile, military officials in the southern island of Mindanao Wednesday said 10 guerrillas and four government troops were killed in a clash Monday near the coastal town of Malabatan in South Cotabato Province.

It was the first major clash between the military and the NPA since the Christmas truce. The military had blamed the NPA for the December 25 killing of two soldiers in a restaurant in violation of the truce.

The state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said a local NPA commander and his aide were killed in a gunbattle with security forces Tuesday in Eastern Samar in the central islands.

Military officials in the southern island of Mindanao said three NPA guerrillas were killed and a government soldier wounded in a clash in the coastal town of Balingoan in Misamis Oriental Province late Tuesday.

An officer of the paramilitary Constabulary was shot dead by four men in a daylight ambush Wednesday at Mabalacat town, near Clark Air Base, an hour's drive north of Manila.

Police had no immediate suspects but residents said the killing of Major Jose Samson appeared to fit the pattern of NPA assassinations.

The ambush occurred a stone's throw away from the spot where NPA hitmen shot dead a U.S. serviceman on October 28. Another serviceman was shot dead the same day as the NPA escalated a campaign against U.S. military bases in the country.

The NPA has threatened to kill U.S. citizens aiding the Aquino counter-insurgency program, which is scheduled to be stepped up in 1988 in an effort to turn back the 19-year-old insurgency and eventually crush it.

Gen Ramos said at his news conference that the military was taking "very seriously" the NPA threats against U.S. targets next year.

He described the insurgency as "the most serious and the most enduring problem" although he predicted that the rebels' mass base would "steadily diminish" after the government's efforts take effect.

Gen Ramos said an average of 10.2 people were killed each day in insurgency-related incidents in 1987—4.6 guerrillas, 2.5 civilians and 3.1 government troops. This was higher than last year's 8.2 total but lower than the 13.6 people killed daily in 1985.

**14 Killed in South Cotabato Army-NPA Clash**  
*HK300855 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] Another clash between the military and communist rebels took place in Mindanao on Monday, according to a report by Tony Cadorna of DXCP-General Santos City:

[Begin Cadorna recording in English] Four soldiers were killed while eight others were wounded in a clash between government troopers and a band of NPA terrorists. On the enemy side, 10 were confirmed dead based on a body count while an undetermined number were reportedly injured.

The soldiers were members of the 37th Infantry Battalion under Colonel Calixto. Reports reaching DXCP from reliable sources said the firefight occurred at sitio Dalay, barangay Malakahin of Malapatan, South Cotabato at 1030 Monday morning. Two platoons of the 37th

Infantry Battalion were sent to track down a band of about 70 armed NPA when they were ambushed. The fire-fight lasted for 6 hours after which the NPA withdrew, bringing with them their wounded companions.

Reports also said that the NPA used [words indistinct] during the fire-fight. The government side lost eight armalite rifles, one M-14 and a radio set. It was not immediately known whether the government troopers were able to recover the firearms of the dead NPA.

The wounded soldiers are presently undergoing treatment in a local hospital. Colonel Calixto, battalion commander of the 37th Infantry Battalion, has sent additional troops to pursue the NPA band who escaped towards forested area in Malabanan.

From DXCP-General Santos City, this is Tony Cadorna reporting for Radio Veritas. [end recording]

### **17 Rebels Killed in Bicol Encounters**

*HK300553 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] A total of 17 rebels were killed and 8 were arrested Sunday in a total of four encounters, including one raid [words indistinct] in at least two provinces in the Bicol region.

Reports said five rebels, including an amazon, were killed early Sunday in an encounter with elements of the Army Rangers and PC in Albay.

Another report said elements of a special action force and a PC company raided an NPA camp in Masbate. Three rebels were killed and two were captured after a 45-minute gunbattle.

Meanwhile, Scout Rangers killed nine rebels who ambushed a team of Scout Rangers in Polangui, Albay, late Sunday afternoon. The rangers were on the way to their camp when ambushed by more than 40 heavily armed rebels.

### **Military Claims NDF Raising Funds Abroad**

*HK301047 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
29 Dec 87 pp 1, 5*

[By Jose de Vera]

[Excerpt] A military intelligence officer said yesterday that a three-man team from the National Democratic Front (NDF), the "above ground" front of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has left the country to solicit funds abroad for candidates of the "Partido ng Bayan" [People's Party] in the Jan. 18 local elections.

The highly-placed intelligence source, who refused to be identified, said the NDF team is expected to meet with renegade priest Luis Jalandoni somewhere in Europe to discuss fundraising plans.

Jalandoni, the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] international liaison man, is based in the Netherlands. The intelligence officer said the team's itinerary in Europe is being monitored by contacts abroad.

Military intelligence had earlier confirmed reports that the local communist movement has been receiving funds from abroad for the past few years.

The funds raised by the NDF team will be used to support left-leaning candidates in the Jan. 18 local polls. The Partido ng Bayan, the military source said, has fielded its own candidates for next year's local elections. [passage omitted]

### **NPA Reportedly Extorting Candidates**

*HK300231 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 29Dec 87*

[Text] The New People's Army is demanding as much as P50,000 per candidate running for elective posts in Camarines Norte to ensure they would not be harassed. Military intelligence reports received in Camp Crame yesterday [29 December] said the NPA is now concentrating on raising funds for the underground movement, particularly during the election period, to boost their dwindling logistical support. The military says Camarines Norte and other parts of Bicol considered as rebel-influenced areas is where the NPA rebels are experiencing hardship because of the calamities of the past few months. The report added that in Camarines Norte the NPA is asking political aspirants for amounts ranging from P20,000 to P50,000 as their campaign [?fee].

### **Ilocos Sur Rebels Confirm Holding Candidates**

*HK300929 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] The New People's Army in Ilocos Sur revealed that it was holding three politicians whose abductions were reported earlier in the same province. The three men are running for office in the January local elections.

A statement signed by a Zacarias Agapet said that the three politicians will remain as prisoners of war unless Rodolfo Salas and Juanito Rivera are set free. Salas and Rivera are currently under military custody.

The statement also stressed that the three hostages would be tried by a people's court if the government fails to grant their demand.

### **Comelec Postpones Polls in 3 More Provinces**

*HK301257 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT  
30 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 30 (AFP)—The Philippines has postponed local elections in three more Moslem-populated southern provinces and three cities in the south, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) said here Wednesday.

The Commission on Elections [Comelec], the country's election-monitoring body, postponed local elections to January 25 for the province of Maguindanao and the city of Cotabato and to February 1 for the Provinces of Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur and the cities of Iligan and Marawi.

Local elections were due to be held nationwide on January 18.

The elections were postponed due to heightened political tension, proliferation of firearms and the presence of private armies of local warlords in the areas, the PNA said.

The Comelec had earlier postponed elections in the Moslem-dominated provinces of Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, also in the southern Philippines, for similar reasons.

These regions have traditionally been labelled as 'hot spots' during elections due to the intense political rivalries of various Moslem clans in the south where the Moslem population of this largely Roman Catholic nation is concentrated.

At least 26 people have been killed in election-related violence since the start of the election campaign this month.

**Ramos Favors Suspension of Some Luzon Polls**  
*HK291337 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos favors the suspension of local elections in some northern Luzon provinces if these areas will remain under critical condition. Ramos made the statement following a 5-hour meeting with top military and Comelec regional officials in Benguet. The AFP Chief said the critical areas are the provinces of Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Abra, and Kalinga-Apayao. The elections in these areas may be disrupted by the NPA or warlord goons. Ramos went to Camp Dangwa to personally assess the situation in the critical areas.

**Aquino Appeals for Orderly Elections**  
*HK300519 Baguio City Mountain Province*  
*Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] President Aquino has appealed for sobriety to ensure peaceful and orderly elections on 18 January. The president made the appeal following a spate of electoral violence in the country. She said these election-related killings must stop.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos agreed with the president and ordered all military commanders to take measures to ensure the peaceful and orderly conduct of the local polls. He also directed all military personnel to stay neutral during the polls.

**Ramos Issues Polls Directive to Commanders**  
*HK300225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company*  
*in English 2300 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos yesterday [29 December] ordered all military commanders to prepare contingency plans in their respective areas to ensure peaceful, orderly, clean, and honest elections on 18 January. Gen Ramos issued the directive from the country's summer capital during his visit to Camp Dangwa, La Trinidad, Benguet, to personally assess the peace-and-order situation in Regions 1 and 2. At the same time, Gen Ramos directed all military personnel to stay neutral in the local polls.

**Citizens Army Training Cadets To Guard Polls**  
*HK300557 Baguio City Mountain Province*  
*Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] Around 30,000 citizens' army training cadets will be fielded by the Commission on Elections [Comelec] in 27 cities and towns during the election. This was the decision reached by the Comelec in an en banc session. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe, Jr said the cadets will be fielded in four cities in Metro Manila and in the towns of Mandaluyong, Makati, and other cities and towns in northern and southern Philippines.

**Ex-Coup Leader Set To Campaign for Office**  
*HK300943 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
0700 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] The Manila regional court has ordered the temporary release of ex-Colonel Rolando Abadilla to allow him to campaign as a vice gubernatorial candidate in the local elections. Abadilla was a leader of two aborted coups launched by Marcos loyalists in January and July.

The release order was issued by Judge Maxiliano Asuncion after payment of P140,000 bail by Abadilla. Abadilla is the KBL candidate for vice governor in a northern Luzon province.

**Marcos Loyalist Party To Field Candidates**  
*HK300611 Baguio City Mountain Province*  
*Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] The Marcos Loyalist Party [MLP] will continue to fight and work for the propagation of the ideology of former president Marcos. The MLP, a break-away group from the UPP [Union for Peace and Progress]-KBL, is headed by Vicente Millora, who said his party will field its own candidates in the coming election.

**Military Says MNLF To Resume Hostilities**  
*HK300605 Hong Kong AFP in English 0555 GMT*  
30 Dec 87

[Text] Manila, Dec 30 (AFP)—Thousands of Moslem separatist guerillas are preparing to launch an offensive in the southern Philippines, the military said here Wednesday.



The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was planning the offensive in time for an Islamic conference in Jordan in March as part of efforts to gain regular membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), armed forces deputy chief Major General Eduardo Ermita said.

"They are preparing themselves for a resumption of hostilities which we feel they are trying to time in preparation for the 17th Islamic conference to be held in March," Maj. Gen. Ermita told a news conference.

He said the military believed the MNLF, which has observer status with the OIC, was "still waiting for some degree of support for them to be able to make good the threat," but he did not elaborate.

The Moslems in this largely Roman Catholic nation are called Moros. They are estimated to number five million in a total population of 57 million.

Middle East-based MNLF chief Nur Misuari has been threatening to resume his armed campaign for a separate Moro state in Mindanao and nearby islands after peace talks with President Corazon Aquino's government collapsed in May.

A ceasefire has generally held in the region since September 1986.

Maj. Gen. Ermita, an expert on Moslem affairs, said the MNLF had 13,500 armed men, the largest faction in the separatist movement, and was trying to tie up with the rival Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a fundamentalist group with 3,000 men.

He said the MNLF Reformist faction, which is seeking an accommodation with the Manila government, had 3,400 men.

An estimated 50,000 government troops and police, fully one-third of the armed forces, are based in Mindanao in order to battle communist and Moslem guerrillas.

#### **Senate Approves Higher Salaries for Police**

*HK300235 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] The Senate Monday night approved on second and final reading House Bill No. 2585 increasing the salaries of the country's policemen amounting to P51.8 million a year. It acted favorably on the bill following a period of amendments and a sponsorship speech by Senator Ernesto Maceda, who is the chairman of the Senate Committee on National Defense, which reported the measure for senate approval.

The increased monthly salary rates of policemen under the bill are P9,000 for major general, P8,000 for brigadier general, P6,000 for general, P5,500 for lieutenant colonel, P5,000 for major, P4,000 for captain, P3,500 for

lieutenant, P2,500 for cadet, P2,400 for sergeant, P1,800 for corporal, P1,300 for patrolman 1st class, and P1,000 for patrolman. The salary adjustments will take effect on January 1, 1988.

The bill also includes a provision fixing the minimum pay of civilian employees in the Integrated National Police at P1,000 a month.

The policemen's salary adjustment shall be funded from the compensation and organizational adjustment fund, the contingent fund, and other savings under the General Appropriations Act of 1987, or from any unappropriated funds of the national treasury.

#### **Aquino Thanks Congress**

*HK300939 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 30 Dec 87*

[Text] of statement by President Corazon Aquino, read by announcer in English]

[Text] I should like to thank Congress for approving the administration bill to increase the salaries of the officers and men of the PC-INP. With the Senate's imprimatur on the bill yesterday, the country rejoices that our soldiers and policemen can now shoulder their responsibilities with renewed dignity and vigour.

The bill was a priority goal of my administration which I certified to Congress for immediate enactment. It was a companion piece to my call for a better deal for our armed forces. In my State of the Nation speech before Congress July 27, I said: If it is up to our soldiers and policemen to do battle to secure our way of life, then we have an obligation to equip them sufficiently for the fight. I, therefore, assure our fighting men and law enforcement officers that I shall sign the bill into law as soon as the enrolled copy is received by my office from Congress.

#### **Aquino Orders Increased Action Against Graft**

*HK301045 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Dec 87 pp 1,10*

[Text] President Aquino yesterday ordered the Presidential Committee on Public Ethics and Accountability (PCPEA) to speed up its drive against graft and corruption as she expressed disappointment over the slow pace of the government's clean-up campaign.

Although the committee has made some accomplishments in its effort to rid the government of graft and corruption, the President "is still not satisfied," Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus said.

"She's asking for more vigorous action in that area," he said. De Jesus, chairman of PCPEA, met with the President and other members of the Executive Committee yesterday.

The President created PCPEA last May 15 to assist her and the Cabinet in coordinating the efforts of various departments to combat graft and corruption and set the ethical standards of public service in the executive branch.

At the same time, the President has also directed the committee to give priority to graft cases involving high government officials, including members of her Cabinet.

Among those with pending graft cases before the Tanodbayan [ombudsman] are Central Bank Gov Jose B. Fernandez, Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] Commissioner Quintin Doromal, Commission on Elections Chairman Ramon Felipe, and Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran.

Some 40 government officials are now facing investigation before the Tanodbayan in connection with various graft charges filed against them. De Jesus said he also meets regularly with Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, Tanodbayan Raul Gonzaleo and National Bureau of Investigation Director J. Antonio Carpio to review the graft cases to determine which of them will be given priority for production.

The other members of PCPEA are Ordonez, Factoran, Agriculture and Food Secretary Carlos Dominguez, Public Works and Highways Secretary Juanito Ferrer and PCGG Chairman Ramon Diaz.

### Thailand

#### Laos Agrees to Third Round of Border Talks

BK300550 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
30 Dec 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Laos has agreed to a third round of talks with Thailand with no pre-conditions to resolve the border conflict and improve relations, but appears to be stepping up its propaganda campaign.

In its latest broadside, Laos accused the Thai army of firing chemical-tipped artillery shells at a Lao position.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Vientiane's response to Bangkok's peace overture was conveyed to Thai Ambassador in Vientiane, Niran Phanuphong, by Sombat Chounlamani, chief of the Laotian Foreign Ministry's department three on Monday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said Vientiane should carefully select a chief negotiator for the talks because of the not-so-good impression left by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, who headed the Laotian team in the second round in Bangkok in March this year.

In addition, ACM Sitthi said the peace talks could be held at an appropriate time when the political climate is more conducive to concrete developments.

Ambassador Niran told the BANGKOK POST that Laos wanted no conditions nor an agenda set in advance. Mr Sommat, he said, felt the talks could be held in either capital, and not in a third country, because "Laos and Thailand are brotherly countries".

Mr Niran said Vientiane had made it clear it reserved the right to select its own negotiators despite Bangkok's reservations about Mr Souban.

In response to the Thai side's accusation that Mr Souban acted improperly by calling a press conference in Bangkok to attack Thailand, Laos claimed that Mr Souban simply performed his duty to inform the Laotian public about the development of talks with the Thai side, according to the ambassador.

Mr Niran said he received a diplomatic note from Mr Sombat protesting the use of Thai aircraft and artillery against Lao positions. It also accused Thailand of firing chemical-tipped shells at Lao position on Hill 1428 on Monday.

The note demanded Thailand quickly end the incidents and solve the problem through peaceful means in line with the Lao-Thai joint communique of 1979.

#### PRINCIPLE [subhead]

A Laotian Embassy spokesman said it was unacceptable to set conditions but added: "At this stage, we agree in principle that a meeting would solve the problem. Details of such a meeting will have to be discussed."

Meanwhile, Thai authorities yesterday opened a border point in Loei to let 20 Laotian civilians into a Na Hao District village to buy consumer goods.

It was reported that about 2,500 officials and community leaders rallied in Paklai of Sayaboury yesterday to demand a halt to the fighting. The protesters also demanded that Thai forces withdraw from Hills 1428, 1370, 1146 and a strategic road in the area which are in Thai territory but claimed by Vientiane as a part of Laos.

A similar protest was held in Vientiane on Monday.

Field reports from Na Hao District of Loei said Lao troops fired five mortar shells into Ban Huai Soen and two near Ban Romklao School yesterday, prompting Thai gunners to respond with two 105mm shells.

Defence Minister Phanian Kantarat said most Lao troops had been driven off Hill 1428, but some were holding out at Hill 1307 on Thai soil.

He said that Thai troops would continue action to flush out the remaining intruders.

**NATION Comments**

BK300224 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
30 Dec 87 p 4

[NATION editorial: "The Thai-Lao Talks Should Aim at Ending Mutual Suspensions"]

[Text] Prince Phoumi Vongvichit, the acting-president of Laos, has expressed a desire to come to Bangkok to congratulate His Majesty the King on the occasion of his 60th birthday anniversary. Preparations for Phoumi's visit have been under way.

We think Phoumi's upcoming visit is a goodwill gesture and we hope it will improve the atmosphere of Thai-Lao relations, which have been marred by border disputes and bloody armed clashes.

Bangkok and Vientiane have agreed on holding a third round of talks to normalize relations. But the Thai side has come up with a set of ground rules for the talks, which it says is designed to ensure a smooth and productive meeting. The ground rules include: setting the agenda in advance, approving each other's list of delegates in advance, and agreeing in advance on how to and who will talk to the mass media about the outcome of the meeting.

We think these rules are sensible and we urge Vientiane to consider them carefully. And if Vientiane has constructive ideas to add to or modify these rules, we believe the Thai side will certainly take them into consideration promptly.

Thailand and Laos differ in many aspects and their bilateral problems are many. Suwit Sutthanukun secretary-general of the National Security Council, recently cited seven major ones, all of which can be attributed to, or aggravated by, mutual suspicions.

The two countries share a common border about 1,800 km in length. Several parts of the border have never been clearly demarcated. People on both sides of the border used to move back and forth and trade freely. In fact, they speak the same Laotian dialect and share a similar cultural background.

Since the fall of the right-wing regime in Laos in late 1975, however, Bangkok and Vientiane have been, off and on, at odds with each other on a variety of issues. Bangkok suspects that Vientiane is being dominated by Hanoi. The presence of about 50,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos lends credence to this feeling.

Vientiane, on the other hand, continues to harbour Cold War thoughts of the US hiding behind every Thai move that could be interpreted, or sometimes grossly exaggerated, as ill intention toward the infant socialist republic of Laos. If Laotian leaders take a closer look at Thailand, they will certainly see that the US no longer wields as

much influence here as it did during the Cold War era. Otherwise, copyright protection for US works would not have become such a protracted political battle here.

It will be pointless for both sides to trade accusations in a third round of talks. Each side's accusations are already well-known. The United States and the Soviet Union would not have signed the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty if the two superpowers continued to find fault with each other. Neither side is faultless. The same is true in the case of Thailand and Laos.

The talks should, therefore, first of all concentrate on preventing an escalation of border disputes and then work on confidence-building measures, such as the opening of more border passes, expansion of bilateral trade and cultural exchanges, and the exchange of VIP visitors, etc.

Thailand certainly has a lot to offer Laos, which the Thai people always consider as a brother country. The well-being of Laos is an important key to the solution of several Thai-Lao problems. A prosperous Laos would certainly be a big plus to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

**USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Makes Stopover**

BK270149 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
27 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valentin Nikiforov arrived in Bangkok yesterday to brief Foreign minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the recent Reagan-Gorbachev summit and the superpowers' agreement to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

The Soviet official is here at the request of the Soviet Embassy and is to be received by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi tomorrow.

Mr Nikiforov said yesterday he appreciated being asked to meet with ACM Sitthi and that he would brief him on the talks held between the two superpower leaders, particularly details of the INF treaty. The Soviet Union is eager to hear Thailand's reaction to the summit, Mr Nikiforov said through an interpreter.

"I would underscore the point that the results of the talks were good and far reaching in a sense that they open up perspectives of better relations not only for the US and the USSR but also for other countries, including Thailand," Mr Nikiforov said.

Asked what his reply would be if ACM Sitthi asks the Soviet Union to urge Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and to persuade Laos from troop incursions into Phitsanulok, the Soviet minister said he would reserve his answer until his meeting with ACM Sitthi: "First, I don't know what questions the Foreign Minister will raise," Mr Nikiforov said. "But if the two issues come up, it will depend on how he puts the question for me to give an answer."



He added that the Soviet Union favours settlement of all conflicts by political means and would endorse any efforts to this end.

Mr Nikiforov leaves Bangkok tomorrow after his meeting with ACM Sitthi.

### Meets With Sitthi

BK290049 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
29 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] A Vietnamese role in Kampuchean peace talks is vital, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valentin Nikiforov yesterday.

Mr Nikiforov, who met ACM Sitthi in Bangkok during a stopover on his return to Moscow, was also told that a Vietnamese troop withdrawal was essential to a lasting settlement in Kampuchea.

Ministry deputy spokesman Witthaya Rayananon said that ACM Sitthi and Mr Nikiforov met for 45 minutes and discussed the Washington Summit, regional development, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

The Soviet minister and ACM Sitthi agreed that Thai-Soviet relations had significantly improved since the visit to Thailand of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Mr Nikiforov also gave ACM Sitthi a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who is set to visit Moscow early next year.

The spokesman said Thailand had shown a sincere wish for good relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"ACM Sitthi told the Soviet minister that Thailand wants good relations with the Soviet Union and also with Laos and Vietnam," he said.

### Conveys Gorbachev Invitation

BK291048 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 28 Dec 87

[Text] Deputy Director General of the Information Department Wit Rayananon reported on this morning's meeting between Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Valentin Nikiforov who is currently visiting Thailand. The two expressed satisfaction that relations between the two countries had improved considerably following the exchange of visits between the Thai and Soviet foreign ministers. Next in line will be the visit to the Soviet Union by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. The Soviet deputy foreign minister presented to the foreign minister CPSU General Secretary

Gorbachev's invitation to the Thai prime minister to visit the Soviet Union. Thailand indicated to the Soviet Union that it would prefer the visit to take place between May and June of next year.

The Thai foreign minister stressed Thailand's sincerity in having good relations with the Soviet Union. He said that Thailand also sincerely wishes to have good relations with Vietnam and Laos. Thailand harbors no hostile feelings with other countries and wishes to have good relations. The deputy director general of the Information Department reported that the two exchanged views on Cambodia. Both admitted that the Cambodian problem must be settled through political negotiations. Thailand reiterated its stand of requiring foreign troops to be pulled out from Cambodia, implementation of the policy of national reconciliation of Cambodia, and participation by Vietnam in the negotiations.

At the meeting, the Soviet deputy foreign minister reported to the Thai foreign minister about the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit which included discussions on regional issues, such as the problems in Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Middle East, Central America, and the war between Iraq and Iran. The Thai foreign minister welcomed the summit outcome, saying the exchange of views by the two leaders on regional issues is good. He said that Thailand and ASEAN had already made public its support for the summit of the U.S. and Soviet leaders.

### Editorial Urges Soviet Pullout of Afghanistan

BK260318 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
26 Dec 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Kremlin's Afghan Dilemma"]

[Text] Eight years ago today, Soviet troops entered Afghanistan to bolster the shaky regime of now-deposed Afghan leader Babrak Karmal and two days ago the Soviet Union gave the first news briefing about the war against the Mujahideen who have been battling the Soviet forces all along and have recently mounted major offensives. Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Genadiy Gerasimov said that Soviet and Afghan troops were within 40 kms of Khowst which has been under siege by the resistance fighters since spring.

The siege of Khowst has been frequently reported by news agencies as well as the several attempts which have failed to beat off the resistance fighters. Gerasimov confirmed reports of the long siege but did not say anything about the failure to relieve Khowst for nearly nine months. Khowst is an important town from a logistics point of view and is located south of Kabul and near the Pakistan border.

Gerasimov also confirmed the reports of agencies in November that several Soviet aircraft have been shot down by US-made Stinger missiles. Obviously, the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are sure of relieving Khowst since other-wise Gerasimov would not have

given the briefing. But the lifting of the siege is not so important as the fact that the Mujahideen were able to maintain it for such a long period showing that they are much stronger now than before.

Gerasimov's briefing is another clear indication that the Soviet Union wants to pull out its troops from Afghanistan but does not know how to do it. What Moscow is afraid of is that, in the case of a withdrawal, the Mujahideen will overthrow the Kabul government of Najibullah and establish an anti-Soviet regime there. This fear was clearly expressed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington this month when he said that Moscow wanted a neutral government in Kabul.

UN representative Diego Cordovez, who has been responsible for several proximity talks between representatives of the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan, has said that he would not convene another round unless he was convinced that a timetable for Soviet withdrawal could be reached. The Soviet strategy of national reconciliation has so far failed for it is transparently clear that it is a strategy to bring about peace but leave Soviet supporters firmly in power and leave the Mujahideen out in the cold.

Apart from politics, Gorbachev's need to withdraw troops from Afghanistan may be one of sheer economics. He himself has said that Soviet economy is in no great shape and, according to most estimates, the Soviet Union spends more than \$4 billion a year in Afghanistan alone. The same estimates say that Nicaragua costs the Soviet Union \$850 million last year and Vietnam \$2 billion. Apart from this, Moscow is underwriting the Cuban economy and financing the war in Angola and other places. Gorbachev badly needs the money if his domestic reforms are to succeed.

**Daily Views Hun Sen, Sihanouk 'Dialogue'**  
*BK300158 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
30 Dec 87 p 6

[POST editorial: "Dialogue Fell Short of Expectations"]

[Text] The meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen, a few weeks ago, in the small French village of Fere-en-Tardenois created great expectations. At the end it left everyone somewhat disappointed. The final communique failed to offer any real political breakthrough. So, was it a waste of time for the former King of Cambodia? Did Prince Sihanouk compromise his credibility by talking to the young communist "Prime Minister" of the Vietnam-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea?

We don't believe so. If anything it reinforced Prince Sihanouk's stature as the central and indispensable figure in any real solution.

Firstly, no serious observer of the Kampuchean drama thought that a single encounter between two opposite factions, even if it lasted for three days, could bring an instant solution to a problem that has both long-standing national and international roots. As Prince Sihanouk himself remarked, the only way to find out how serious the other side was about an honourable political compromise was to talk to the enemy and listen to his propositions. So far, and Sihanouk is the first one to admit it, Hun Sen—or more probably the powers behind him—have conceded nothing.

Nevertheless the meeting in Fere-en-Tardenois represents a crucial first step in the right direction, nothing more. But it was a necessary first step, unless one is prepared to impose an endless conflict on the poor population of Kampuchea. It was an important step because it gave Mr Hun Sen—as well as Vietnam—a chance to discover that Prince Sihanouk is not for sale. It became obvious that the Prince would not give up his personal honour even for a very high position within a regime he cannot and will not accept.

The dialogue was a necessary first step because it gave everybody a chance to establish clearly and publicly his position. The prince wants nothing less than full independence for his homeland. Free enterprise. Parliamentary democracy. A regime that will recognise the communist party and where the communist party will have to accept any other parties.

Hun Sen tried to bring Sihanouk to his side by praising the prince's past actions, but when it came down to concrete matters, alas, Hun Sen gave up nothing. In one sense Hun Sen is right when he says that both Son Sann and Khieu Samphan should be brought into the "peace process". Sihanouk is certainly right when he explained to ASEAN diplomats the need to adopt the old Vietnamese strategy of "talk-talk, fight-fight". While Sihanouk is the most reasonable and the most realistic Kampuchean leader and while we are absolutely convinced that he wants nothing more than peace for his beleaguered country, he is also in the best position to adopt such a strategy with a certain degree of credibility. He is a master diplomat. And his ANS, his National Sihanoukist Army has improved considerably under the direct leadership of his son, Prince Norodom Rannarit.

When Prince Sihanouk suddenly cancelled his next meeting with Hun Sen, he was probably sending a series of messages: to Son Sann and Khieu Samphan so that they join the process of discussions. To Hun Sen—and even more so to Hanoi and Moscow—to warn them that unless they were ready for serious compromises, for substantial discussions, he, Sihanouk, saw little need for further talks.

After receiving a clear endorsement from ASEAN to pursue his search for peace, Sihanouk decided to agree to a further meeting with Hun Sen. The core of their discussion will evolve around the crucial question of a complete Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Sihanouk's position is clear. So is the ASEAN stand. Now let's hear from Hun Sen how far he and his sponsors from Hanoi are ready to go. Nobody need be a loser if there is a chance of a realistic settlement and that must be one that leaves Kampuchea free to decide its own destiny. And that would finally give Vietnam a chance to concentrate on its own considerable problems.

#### **Officials Relocating Hmong Refugees**

*BK290129 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
29 Dec 87 p 3*

[Text] Local officials in Loei yesterday continued to move more than 9,000 Hmong hilltribe people from a major refugee camp here to undergo screening procedures in another border province.

So far, about 4,000 mountain people have been relocated from Ban Vinai Camp in the northeastern province to Chiang Kham Centre in Phayao, said Chiwin Suthisuwana, Loei governor.

The relocation will continue for about 10 days, he said, adding that 20 buses transported about 1,000 Hmong to Chiang Kham every two days last week.

He said the relocated Hmong sneaked into Ban Winai in Pak Chom District and were not registered by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In Chiang Kham, the political refugees will be screened out from the Hmong who fled economic hardship in their communist homeland into Thailand.

Thousands of the Hmong are believed to be living illegally in Ban Winai, which houses about 38,000 Hmong asylum-seekers from Laos.

### **Vietnam**

#### **'Official' Source on Departure of Amerasians**

*BK291156 Hong Kong AFP in English 1119 GMT  
29 Dec 87*

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Dec 29 (AFP)—A group of Amerasians accompanied by their Vietnamese close relatives will leave Ho Chi Minh City Thursday for Bangkok on their way to the United States, an official Vietnamese source said here Tuesday.

The source would not say how many people were involved, but the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office here said 61 Amerasians and 89 Vietnamese relatives were leaving.

This would make it the largest group of Amerasians—children born of a Vietnamese mother and U.S. serviceman father during the Vietnam war—to leave the country this year.

The source said the group would fly to Bangkok on an Air France plane. [passage omitted]

The Vietnamese source said Hanoi and Washington would continue to "authorize Amerasians to leave for the United States," noting that the settlement of the Amerasian issue had brought "concrete results."

The 61 to leave are among 432 Amerasians whose cases were approved in October by four U.S. officials who went to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to interview children and wives abandoned by servicemen after the war. [passage omitted]

#### **Government Statement on Thai-Lao Dispute**

*BK291530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1446 GMT 29 Dec 87*

["Recent" statement issued by Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] On 27 December 1987, the LPDR Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the ultrarightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles for sending Thai troops to launch repeated large-scale attacks with infantry, heavy artillery, and combat aircraft against the area of Boten District, Sayaboury Province of Laos, from 15-24 December.

At a time when the issue of the occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops in 1984 remains unresolved, and at a time when the Lao side has made many efforts to create a favorable atmosphere for settling the differences between the two sides, the aforementioned moves by the Thai side have proven that it has not yet renounced its intention to grab Lao territory and has deliberately obstructed a negotiated settlement of the dispute between the two countries. Thailand's acts were a serious encroachment of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, undermined the two Laos-Thailand joint statements of 1979, and violated the UN Charter and international practice. The fabrication by some people in the Thai ruling circles of Vietnam-standing-behind-the-conflict is only a trick aimed at covering up their intention to create tension and justifying their outdated policy of confrontation which runs counter to the practice of settling all disputes through negotiations, a practice which is developing strongly in the world and in the region.

The SRV fully supports the correct stand and good-will attitude of the LPDR and proposes that the Thai side put an immediate end to the aforementioned land-grabbing acts and that the two sides meet at an early date and negotiate without preconditions the outstanding problems in their bilateral relations. This is the only way to bring about a peaceful and happy life for the people of Laos and Thailand, thereby contributing to building a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia.



**Joint Statement Issued on Najibullah's Visit**  
*BK291615 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT*  
29 Dec 87

["Full text" of the Vietnam-Afghanistan joint statement issued in Hanoi 29 December at the close of an official friendship visit by a high-level Afghan party and state delegation]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 29—At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a high level delegation of the party and state of Afghanistan led by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, paid a friendly official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from December 25 to 29, 1987.

Comrade Najibullah and the Afghan delegation were accorded a warm and cordial welcome in Vietnam. This is a vivid manifestation of the close friendship and fraternal solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

Talks were held between a party and state delegation of Vietnam headed by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the party and state delegation of Afghanistan headed by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were:

—Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam;

—Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

—Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the Central Committee of the party;

—Comrade Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-minister of national defence, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army;

—Comrade Nguyen Khanh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

—Comrade Hoang Bich Son, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam;

—Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, acting minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

—Comrade Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence.

On the Afghan side were:

—Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan;

—'Abdul Wakil, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan;

—Shahnawa Tani, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chief of staff of the army;

—'Abdulhamid Mohtat, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan;

—Muhammad Shafi Azimi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The two delegations exchanged information on important problems in the cause of national construction and defence of each country and exchanged views on major international issues of common concern.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship and were marked by identity of views of the two sides on all questions discussed.

The Afghan side briefed the hosts of the process of the revolution in Afghanistan and the policy of national reconciliation aimed at bringing peace and stability for the building of the country. Both sides strongly condemned the imperialist and reactionary forces for intensifying their intervention in and the undeclared war against the Republic of Afghanistan, in an attempt to hinder the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation and the process of negotiation to achieve a political settlement for the situation around Afghanistan. The Vietnamese side reiterated the militant solidarity and consistent support of the party, government and people of Vietnam to the Afghan people's revolutionary cause. It expressed firm support for the latter's policy of national reconciliation and voiced its profound confidence that the fraternal Afghan people will certainly succeed, in the cause of defending their revolutionary gains in their independent and nonaligned country and building a peaceful and prosperous Afghanistan as laid down by the new Constitution of the country which was adopted at the Loya Jirgah recently held in Kabul.

The Vietnamese side warmly welcomed the successful outcome of the second nationwide party conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (in October) and the Grand Assembly (in December 1987) which adopted the new Constitution and elected Comrade Najibullah president of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The Vietnamese side informed the Afghan counterpart of the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the initial steps in renovating economic management mechanism aimed at stabilising the socioeconomic situation of the country, firmly ensuring the carrying out of the two strategic tasks, namely national construction and defence, and creating necessary premises for the country's advancement.

The Vietnamese side also informed its Afghan colleagues of the foreign policy and constructive initiatives put forth by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole in striving for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace and security in this and the world over.

The Afghan party and state delegation warmly welcomed the line of construction and renewal set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam as well as the successes recorded by the Vietnamese people over the past years. It highly appreciated and fully supported the lines, policies and fair and reasonable peace initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole in their efforts to solve peacefully the problems of Southeast Asia and the Kampuchea question and wished the Vietnamese people new and greater successes in the cause of national construction and defence of their country.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and other bilateral agreements, and were convinced that the implementation of these treaty and agreements would mark a new development in the excellent relations between Vietnam and Afghanistan, and would contribute towards the building and defence of each country's revolutionary gains, in the interest of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The two sides shared identical views on international and regional questions and were determined to coordinate their activities for the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world. The two sides reaffirmed their strong solidarity and support to the struggle of peoples of various countries for national independence and social progress.

The world situation is going through major and rapid changes. The struggle waged by the forces of peace and progress against the imperialist forces have been unfolding with intense fierceness. The growth of the three revolutionary currents, the rapid advancement of the

scientific and technological revolution, the danger of a nuclear holocaust and need to internationalize economic life are vigorously speeding up the trend of struggle for peaceful coexistence. The two sides highly valued and fully supported the Soviet Union constructive initiatives for peace, for curbing and putting an end to the arms race, eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament, peace and security in the world. The agreement signed by the Soviet Union and the United States to abolish medium and short range missiles constitutes a practical step of great importance towards nuclear disarmament. This is a historic victory of all progressive and peace forces in the world, which starts a new phase in the process of disarmament aimed at building a world free from nuclear weapons and from violence in international relations.

The two sides affirmed that the most important task of mankind at present is to consolidate peace and security, curb the arms race and eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Afghanistan extended their full support to the comprehensive peace plan for Asia and the Pacific put forth by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Vladivostok on July 28, 1986, as well as to the New Delhi Declaration on the principles of building a world without nuclear weapons and violence in international relations.

Both sides were of the view that it is an imperative in the present situation to reduce tension and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical systems. The Indochinese countries are ready to enter into dialogue with the ASEAN countries, to improve relations and cooperate with all sides concerned to create a friendly atmosphere in the region for the sake of peace, friendship and good neighbourliness.

The two sides expressed their full support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea's statement of August 27, 1987, on national reconciliation and that of October 8, 1987, on a political solution to the Kampuchea problem. They welcomed the fine success of the meeting between Comrade Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and the four-point joint communique signed at Paris on December 4, 1987, considering it an important initial step in the process of negotiations between the Kampuchean parties towards a political solution of the Kampuchean issue in keeping with the interests of the Kampuchean people and with the wish of other countries who want to contribute to the settlement of the Kampuchea issue, to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The two sides expressed their desire to normalize and improve relations with the People's Republic of China, regarding it as a positive factor for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and international affairs in

general. The Afghan side applauded the goodwill of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at achieving a solution of outstanding problems between Vietnam and China.

The two sides firmly supported the peace-loving policy of India, highly praised the role of the Republic of India in solving the regional and global disputes in the interest of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The two sides responded warmly to the initiative put forth by the People's Republic of Mongolia on the signing of an international convention on non-use of force among countries of Asia and the Pacific and to the initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. They supported the South Pacific states' policy of denuclearization, welcomed the proposal of building Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone and supported the plan to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The two sides expressed concern over the increased military presence of the United States of America in the gulf region worsening the tension there, and demanded that it withdraw its warships, troops and military means from that region. The two sides supported the efforts aimed at ending the Iran-Iraq war.

The two sides strongly supported the just struggle waged by the peoples of Arabic countries, Palestine and South Africa and Namibia against imperialism and all forms of colonialism, Israeli expansionism, apartheid and racism, for independence, freedom, social development and progress.

The two sides resolutely supported the struggle waged by the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile and other countries in Latin America against the machinations and activities of imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. The two sides welcomed the peace treaty of August 7, 1987, reached among the heads of state of the five countries of Central America.

Vietnam and Afghanistan, as active and loyal members of the Nonaligned Movement, will continue to make active contributions to the common struggle for peace and international security, national independence, a new, equitable international economic order and the noble goals of the non-aligned movement.

During their visit in Vietnam, Comrade Najibullah and the Afghan delegation laid a wreath of flowers and paid homage to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence, participated in a mass meeting of Hanoi people in honour of the delegation, visited Ho Chi Minh City and a number of economic and cultural establishments.

Speaking for the delegation, Comrade Najibullah expressed their satisfaction at the success of the visit and thanked the party, government and people of Vietnam for their warm reception permeated with fraternal militant solidarity and friendship.

Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, invited Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to pay an official friendly visit to Afghanistan at a convenient time. The invitation was warmly accepted and the date shall be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

#### **President Departs**

*LD300659 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT  
30 Dec 87*

[text] Ho Chi Minh City, December 29, BAKHTAR—The party and state delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan headed by Mr Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Republic, has ended the official friendly visit to Vietnam.

Dr. Najibullah and his entourage left Ho Chi Minh City for Phnom Penh, the capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea today.

#### **National Assembly Session Closes**

*BK291714 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Report on the 29 December closing session of the Second Session of the Eighth National Assembly in Hanoi]

[Text] Dear friends: After 7 days of work, which revealed the sense of responsibility felt by the highest organ of state authority, on the afternoon of 29 December 1987, the Second Session of the Eighth National Assembly of the SRV closed with fine success.

Attending the closing sitting were Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, adviser to the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other comrade party and state leaders.

Chairman of National Assembly Le Quang Dao directed the closing session. First, he invited Comrade Duong Xuan An, vice chairman of the National Assembly



Economic and Planning Committee, to read the resolution on the socioeconomic development plans for the 5-year period of 1986-90 and for 1988. The full text of the resolution is as follows:

[Begin Duong Xuan An recording] The SRV National Assembly, pursuant to Article 83 of the SRV Constitution, after examining the report of the Council of Ministers on the status of implementation of the 1986-87 socioeconomic plan and the socioeconomic development plans for the 5-year period of 1986-90 and for 1988, and after hearing briefings by the Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, the Nationalities Council, and the other standing committees of the National Assembly, and after hearing the opinions of various National Assembly deputies, hereby resolves:

1. To ratify the Council of Ministers report on the status of implementation of the 1986-87 socioeconomic plan;
2. To decide on the orientations, tasks, objectives, and main measures of the socioeconomic development plan for the 5-year period of 1986-90;
3. To decide on the orientations and tasks of the socioeconomic development plan for 1988 with the main targets as follows:

- The gross social product to increase by 9% as compared to 1987;
- The national income to increase by 9.5% as compared to 1987;
- The value of gross industrial output to increase by 10% as compared to 1987, with the consumer goods industry to be up by 12.5%;
- The value of agricultural output to increase by 7.6% over 1987, with the output of grain in paddy equivalent to total 19 million tonnes;
- The value of export goods to be increase by 17.8% as compared to 1987; and
- Investment for capital construction to be equal to the amount invested in 1987.

The National Assembly entrusts the Council of Ministers with the responsibility to study and deal with the problems raised by the Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, the Nationalities Council, and the other standing committees of the National Assembly, and the suggestions and proposals made by various National Assembly deputies, so as to adopt additional measures and policies. In addition, it will organize the guidance and management of plans to achieve, by all means, the objective of further stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and reducing the difficulties in the lives of the laboring people, especially cadres, workers, civil servants, and the armed forces.

The Council of Ministers shall urgently promulgate various systems and policies to release all productive capabilities and strongly develop goods production by various economic components. First of all, resources must be concentrated in the three economic programs, especially the grain and foodstuffs program. It must renovate planning work, switch economic activities to the socialist accounting and business system, and

broaden external economic activities. It must strengthen the centralized and unified leadership and management of the central level; and bring into full play the initiative of the localities and uphold their responsibilities and the right of the masses at the grass roots level to autonomy in production and business and to mastery. It must renovate the organization of cadres, streamline the staff of the administrative apparatus by 20-30%, broaden democracy, enhance socialist legislation, and restore order and discipline in socioeconomic life.

4. The National Assembly appeals to the compatriots and combatants throughout the country to participate zealously in emulating productive labor activities and practicing economization; to buy government bonds; carry out technical innovations; increase productivity, quality, and efficiency in production and business activities; strive to control the population growth rate at less than 2%; carry out the campaign to purify and enhance the efficiency of the state machinery and to make social relations healthy; seriously abide by state laws; implement and control the implementation of plans in all sectors and all establishments; and create a vigorous and practical movement for revolutionary actions to strive for fulfillment of the 1988 socioeconomic plan, thereby creating a favorable impetus for further development in subsequent years. [applause] [end recording]

The National Assembly voted for, and all National Assembly deputies approved, the resolution on the socioeconomic development plan for 1986-90 and for 1988. Afterward, the National Assembly approved the resolutions on the draft state budget for 1988, ratification of the final accounts for the 1986 state budget, law on land, law on investment by foreign countries in Vietnam, and law on import-export taxes for commercial goods, and a resolution on publicizing the draft code of criminal procedures so as to solicit the people's views.

Dear friends, also at this closing session, the Eighth National Assembly approved a National Assembly declaration on the signing of the treaty eliminating the medium- and short-range missiles and supporting Soviet peace initiatives, which are full of goodwill. The declaration was read by Comrade Pham Quang, member of the National Assembly Secretariat.

[Begin Pham Quang recording] Declaration of the SRV National Assembly:

A USSR-U.S. summit was held in Washington D.C. from 7 to 12 December 1987 between CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan to process the signing of a treaty to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles. The signing of this treaty and results attained at this USSR-U.S. summit are of historical significance not only for Soviet-U.S. relations, but also for international politics. The signing of this treaty has ushered in the concrete possibility of completely eliminating nuclear weapons and for moving toward the establishment of a comprehensive international security

system, thereby meeting vital interests and earnest aspirations of all nations struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. This is the victory of the decades-long Marxist-Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the victory of new political thinking manifested by repeated initiatives put forth by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev during the past 2 years following the well-known 15 January 1986 statement on the program for complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This is also the result of the unyielding struggle of socialist countries and other forces fighting for peace and progress in the world, including those in the United States. The signing of the treaty to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles indicated that in the present era, all conflicts in international relations can and must be settled by means of negotiations. Along with other important peace initiatives relating to Asia and the Pacific region put forth by Comrade Gorbachev in the past, the signing of the treaty to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles—including medium-range missiles in Asia—is yet another important contribution to the easing of tension in Asia and creating trust among nations in this vast region of the world.

With a full sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace and the security of nations and in manifesting the earnest aspiration for peace of the Vietnamese people, the SRV Eighth National Assembly at its second session in December 1987 warmly welcomes and totally supports the signing of the treaty to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles, peace initiatives full of good will, and the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union in its struggle to put an end to the arms race and liberate mankind from the danger of a nuclear war. Together with the national assemblies of fraternal socialist countries and those of other nations, the SRV National Assembly resolutely struggles for a world without nuclear weapons, for peace, friendship, and the security of mankind on the earth. [end recording] [applause]

In an atmosphere of unanimity and a spirit of renovation, Comrade Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly declared the Second Session of the SRV Eighth National Assembly closed.

#### **Communique No 4 Issued**

*BK291550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1443 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Communique No 4 of the Second Session of the Eighth National Assembly—date not given]

[Text] On the morning of 29 December 1987, the National Assembly met in plenary session at the conference hall. The deputies continued to hold discussions on the state plan and budget and on the status of the implementation of the resolution of the second plenum of the party Central Committee.

In the afternoon, the National Assembly held its final sitting. The National Assembly voted to adopt:

1. The resolution on the economic development plans for the 5-year period of 1986-90 and for 1988;
2. The resolution on the draft state budget for 1988;
3. The resolution on ratification of the final account for the 1986 state budget;
4. The law on land;
5. The law on investments by foreign countries in Vietnam;
6. The law on import-export taxes for commercial goods;
7. The resolution on publicizing the draft code of criminal procedure to solicit the people's views; and
8. The statement of the National Assembly on the signing of the treaty on abolishing medium and short-range missiles and in support of the good-will peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

The chairman of National Assembly, Le Quang Dao, declared the Second Session of the Eighth National Assembly closed.

#### **Military Region Starts Party Purge Campaign** *BK290714 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Dec 87*

[Text] The standing body of the 4th Military Region Party Committee held a conference recently to study, discuss, and decide on matters relating to leadership and guidance over the campaign to purify and enhance the militancy of party organizations and the state machinery and ameliorate social relations. Starting phase one of the campaign, the military region has broadly and deeply disseminated resolutions and directives to nearly 400 key cadres from the regimental level up, to keep them informed of the character, goals, requirements, guidelines, ideological viewpoints, fundamental contents, and operational plans and measures of the campaign. Regarding guidance, firmly grasping both the constructive and suppressive aspects, the military region has asserted that building the army politically is the most crucial task of the campaign. It has also collected and published 10 speeches and articles by President Ho Chi Minh on the ethical virtues and qualities of revolutionary combatants for each party chapter to study and put into application.

Under the motto of matching words with deeds, the standing body of the military region party committee has led off the campaign by making self-criticisms both collectively and individually and then informing the lower echelons of the results.

The military region has consolidated the contingent of leading and commanding cadres, including party committees' standing body members, party committee secretaries, commanders in chief, chiefs of staff, political department heads, and heads of functional organs; reassigned some key cadres; reinforced some weak units with core cadres; and promptly replaced cadres who are found to be deficient in trustworthiness and quality. It has also

reviewed and assessed activities for 1987, and adopted tasks for 1988, placing deep emphasis on the sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline as well as on quality, lifestyle, conduct, and relationship with the masses; and at the same time, promptly dealt with a number of cases involving violations of discipline and the law of the state.

From the military region level down to the provincial, divisional, brigade, and school levels, four sections have been set up to assist party committees in directing and organizing activities to carry out the campaign. They consist of a standing section, a section for guiding pilot units which is directly supervised by a party committee standing body member, a section for assigning cadres to guide those units that experience difficulties, and a section whose duty is to assist the party committee's standing body and command of the military region in directing and mobilizing the participation of all organs and mass organization in the campaign.

**Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Army Youth Congress**  
*BK231230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1400 GMT 22 Dec 87

["Full text" of speech by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee, at the Third All-Army Youth Union Congress on 18 November—read by announcer]

[Text] On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Secretariat, and the Military Commission, I would like to convey to you, comrades, and through you to all youth union members and youths in the Army my kind regards and my wish for many great successes in your studies, training, and work, as well as in the tasks of ensuring combat readiness and fighting for national defense. I am glad to learn that 60% of the delegates at this Third All-Army Youth Union Congress are in the 19-28 age group and that another 60% have been commended or awarded; four of these delegates have earned the title of hero of People's Armed Forces, one-third of them have just come from various battlefronts, and a number of them are engaged in study, scientific research, and productive labor at various schools and research institutes of the Army and major combined economic-national defense projects.

In view of this, it can be said that your congress is one that represents many different fields of activity of Army youths. This is a radiantly youthful congress and a congress of those who have achieved many military victories on various battlefronts. I warmly welcome all of you, especially those outstanding combatants and youth union members who have just come from the northern border and far-away offshore islands, as well as from various battlefields where they perform an international duty in support of our friends, to attend this congress.

Also present at your congress are many guests representing the party committees of various military regions, army corps, and military services. These guests, who were once young, today attend the youth congress with the warm sentiments and responsibility as elders for the younger generation. Thus, this is not only a congress of youths but also a congress for youths.

I am deeply moved to have met here at this congress some representatives of Vietnamese mothers, mothers of combatants, including Mrs Pham Thi Ngu from Thuan Hai, a heroic mother and also a mother whose five sons, two daughters, and a son-in-law are fallen combatants. This is truly noble and admirable. I want to wish these mothers good health and long lives. I would also like to convey my kind regards to all the other Vietnamese mothers who have placed their most beloved sons at the disposal of the country and revolution over the past several decades.

With such a diversified group of participants, we can affirm that this is a congress of youths of present and previous generations and a congress that symbolizes the heroic quality of our Army and people.

I believe that the congress will achieve brilliant success, and that after this congress the youth movement in the Army will certainly undergo vigorous changes in all fields of activity. Youths in the Army will demonstrate more clearly their role as an assault force in national defense and will contribute worthily to the cause of socialist construction.

On this occasion, I have a few things to tell you, comrades. Our people have long been imbued with a tradition of ardent patriotism, heroism, and undauntedness. During the Ho Chi Minh era, under the leadership of our party, our people have recorded many marvelous achievements, eliciting affection and admiration from our friends, near and far.

The August 1945 Revolution threw off the yoke of domination by the imperialists and reactionary feudalists and led to the founding of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. The historic victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954 triumphantly ended the 9-year war of resistance against the French and signaled the total downfall of old colonialism on a worldwide scale. In the spring of 1975, with the general offensive and amazingly swift uprising throughout the South, our Army and people completely triumphed over the U.S. imperialists, defeated neocolonialism, liberated the South, and unified the country, thus heralding the post-Vietnam era in international relations.

The echo of that victory is still being heard and worldwide acclamation and sympathy for us continue to be reported. This is because our nation defeated two major imperialist powers, thus contributing to the world struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.



By the way, I would like to pass on some emotional stories of the recent meetings between our party and state delegation and various delegations of fraternal parties and various international movements in Moscow on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. There, our friends and comrades reserved their special sentiments for the Vietnamese delegation; these sentiments were demonstrated very clearly and profoundly during the many cordial contacts and meetings. Many delegates met our delegation to exchange experience and express their gratitude.

After briefing our delegation about their resounding victories, comrade delegates from El Salvador said: Our victories result from the many lessons drawn from the Vietnamese war of liberation, lessons which we have applied in our country. We would like to pass on our profound gratitude to the people and the People's Army of Vietnam. From the Vietnamese victories and from the lessons learned from Vietnam, the Salvadoran revolution has been and is scoring great successes.

Just as the Salvadoran delegates, others delegates from the Frontline States in southern Africa and from Latin American countries expressed their profound sentiments toward Vietnam.

This great honor of our country has its roots in the many great combat victories scored by our people and armed forces under the wonderful leadership of the party.

Our armed forces, composed largely of youths of various generations borne, nurtured, and tempered by the people and educated and led by the party, have fought bravely and have been crowned with glorious victories. Youths in the armed forces must join their predecessors in preserving and developing this valuable tradition.

Dear comrades, today we are carrying out two strategic tasks: successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. Together with the entire party and people, our armed forces are directly performing the duty of national defense while making active contributions to the task of socialist construction. In general, the country as a whole is at peace. But in certain localities and at certain times, our combatants are having to fight intensively. At the northern border, especially at Vi Xuyen, a hotbed of war, our youths are shedding their blood while defending every inch of our borders. In Cambodia and Laos, our youths are performing their international duty, joining the armies and peoples of the two fraternal countries in defending their revolutionary gains. Everyday, many Vietnamese army volunteers die while fulfilling that lofty international duty. Even at this All-Army Youth Union Congress, we are missing a delegate selected to attend the congress. He was Comrade Bui Van Chuong, a squad leader and a youth union member of the 9th Military Region, who bravely sacrificed his life in a fight against the Pol Pot army remnants while the latter were stealthily returning to Cambodia to

sabotage the revolutionary gains of the Cambodian people. Many combatants who are youth union members now performing their duties at distant offshore islands are also making countless sacrifices and encountering numerous ordeals and hardships.

I know that your life is still very hard. The old saying: The nationwide bowl of soup and the oceanic seasoning; is especially fitting for the life of frontline soldiers. It can be said that the life of the troops at present is much harder than that during the anti-U.S. war years. Our troops lack, not only food and clothing, but also basic things needed for their spiritual life such as books, newspapers, radios, and guitars necessary for recreational and literary and artistic activities. It is totally right, as our combatants often complain, that even a small dream for some humble indulgences cannot be fully achieved.

The party and the state are very sympathetic to your difficulties. As our economic achievements are still poor, we can in no way fulfill all the welfare demands of soldiers at the same time. But in the future, we must strive to seek ways to lessen the difficulties facing soldiers.

During recent years, in the face of difficulties encountered by the country, you, comrades, have exerted great efforts to carry out production for self-sufficiency and survival. Everywhere there are troops, from the many field positions along the northern border to the Truong Sa archipelago, there are pigs and chicken, vegetable gardens, fish ponds, and even buffaloes, cows, goats, and so forth being raised by troops. This is a good thing. Your own efforts have eased difficulties that the troops face.

I understand that during the present stage as well as during the preceding years, soldiers continue to suffer the most. However, you comrades, have overcome all difficulties and are continuing to fulfill your mandate assigned by the party and the people.

At present, our Army as a whole and our youths in the armed forces are still worthy of these golden words given by respected and beloved Uncle Ho: Loyal to the nation and party; thankful to the people; ready to fight and make sacrifices for the sake of the fatherland's independence and freedom and socialism; and capable of fulfilling all tasks, overcoming all difficulties, and defeating all enemies.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, I warmly commend army youths and hope that you, comrades, will continue to further enhance the VPA's heroic tradition. You have been and should be even more self-confident. You have been and should be even more proud of yourselves. Self-confidence and

pride will help us maintain and develop very satisfactorily the value of Uncle Ho's soldiers which constitutes one of the fine examples of the value of our Vietnamese people.

Though I have not had the honor of serving in the armed forces myself, I am still a member of the armed forces. This is because during many stages of the revolutionary struggle, I have always been on the side of members of the armed forces and shared their difficulties and hardships. Therefore, I have realized very clearly that I share many strong points with the armed forces and that I will be partly responsible for their shortcomings, if any.

Let's join hands in developing strong points and in resolutely rectifying and reducing shortcomings. This way, the title of Uncle Ho's soldiers will continue to shine as brightly as always.

Along with those fine qualities and achievements that we all can be proud of, we must admit that a large number of our youths in the armed forces still commit shortcomings of a serious nature. This constitutes a source of common concern for everyone, especially for our party.

I would like to mention a few facts that are worth noting as follows:

There still exist many serious shortcomings in the area of people-Army relations and youths in the armed forces must bear considerable responsibility for this situation. Though we live close to the people, we remain indifferent to them and fail to care for their living conditions. This very significant statement that the tie between the people and armed forces should be as close as the fish-water relationship dates back to the anti-French resistance. Yet, instead of keeping it in mind, we have deliberately encroached upon the people's property and shown them disrespect. Don't you remember Uncle Ho's teaching that we should not take even a needle or a piece of thread from the people without their consent?

Next come incidents involving an authoritarian attitude toward the people and use of force in dealing with them, which is not rare at all. During his lifetime, Uncle Ho often taught cadres, party members, and combatants that they should be very faithful servants of the people. Are these deeds consistent with Uncle Ho's teachings? The number of comrades who committed those shortcomings is neither too high nor too low. In certain localities, these incidents have reached an alarming rate. Let me add that these shortcomings have been detected not only in a number of youths in the armed forces but also in a number of cadres holding important positions among various party organization, administrative organs, and mass organizations.

What a strange thing! In the past when the country was occupied by the enemy, life was rife with difficulties and hardships, but people gave us refuge and shared their rice, salt, clothes, and medicine with us. Nevertheless,

after the aggressors were completely defeated and the party gained power, a small number of cadres and party members made a 180-degree turn and caused the people to suffer at a time when the latter were experiencing many difficulties in their everyday life. A number of cadres and party members even had their food bills and school fees taken care of by the people, while seeking education and training. Nevertheless, once they graduated and were assigned to important positions, they immediately harassed the people and sought ways to extort money from them in an attempt to serve their selfish personal gains at the expense of the people's interests.

We can in no way let this unhealthy situation last any longer. Together with the party and state, let youths in the armed forces vividly demonstrate their vanguard role by adopting measures for self-improvement and contributing to completely eliminating this wrongdoing.

You, comrades, should bear in mind that our Army comes from and fights for the people; ours is an army of the people and for the people. The war our country went through was the people's war. It was an all-out war in which our entire people participated with three types of troops, launching three-pronged attacks: military, political, and troop proselytization; against the enemy in mountainous, rural, and urban areas. Our national defense has now entered a new stage and is being carried out by a different method. Yet, regardless of the methods, if we do not stay close to the people, we won't be able to achieve victory.

Our people's tradition of fighting the aggressors while defending the country, which dates back in history, is based on the joint efforts of the entire people. This tradition can be seen most clearly under Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, Nguyen Trai, and Quang Trung. Our forefathers summed up this concept of a people's war as follows: It is the people who row the boat or capsize it; the people should be considered as the base; one should use a small force to fight a large force; when the aggressors come, even women must fight them; if we are strong enough, we must launch swift and all-out attacks to completely wipe out the aggressors.

Our party knows how to develop the tradition of people's war and at the same time how to gather valuable military experience from the world revolutionary movement, thus developing our people's war a step further. As a result, we defeated two major imperialist countries. We should not forget this tradition, but constantly strive to promote it in the new stage of our national construction and defense.

Recently, the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee's Military Commission corrected the mistakes of some people who superficially emphasized the need to build a modern regular army and belittled the development of the strategy of a people's war.

I hope that what I have told you so far will remind you that we must always remain close to the people. You should stay close to our compatriots living near you, where you are stationed, and try to understand their feelings and aspirations, as well as explain the party's policies and lines to them. You should give due care to the people's property and should not misappropriate even the smallest of their things. We still face many difficulties in our everyday life and many of our needs cannot be met yet. Nevertheless, let's not let small personal gains undermine the good image of the armed forces.

We should help our compatriots living near our installations and take part in a number of their tasks, especially in the maintenance of political security and public order and safety, thus contributing to building a new rural area and new peasants. This must be considered a particularly important task to be carried out in mountainous areas and on remote islands.

Youths in the army must play an aggressive and leading role in carrying out these tasks satisfactorily. In recent years, for subjective and objective reasons, negative phenomena have been observed not only in society but also in the army, thus impairing the ethical quality and fighting spirit of Uncle Ho's soldiers.

The title "Uncle Ho's soldiers" is the sacred, noble, and affectionate name used by our people in addressing their army. However, a large number of our cadres have forgotten that glorious title. As a result, they have allowed themselves to get involved in negativism. Some of them have engaged in smuggling, especially in the border and off-shore areas; there are also high-ranking cadres who have engaged in smuggling, thus spoiling cadres at lower echelons and youths in their units.

Engaging in smuggling can easily lead to helping and serving the enemy, as well as to money and women, and will lead to degeneration, degradation, and quarrels with the local public security service, administration, and people, with those who are determined to check all illegal acts. Some comrades have even stolen or embezzled Army property such as goods and gasoline and oil for subsequent sale. These acts, apart from incurring losses to the Army, make the livelihood of soldiers more difficult and disrupt the market and prices.

Comrades, you should realize that the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is dreadfully malicious. This war has been concentrated on the most important factor: undermining our country in the economic field. Therefore, we must always remain vigilant to prevent ourselves from falling prey to enemy schemes. We should not lend a helping hand to the enemy in undermining our economy just because of a small, immediate gain. The enemy is aiming at our cadres and combatants in hopes of arousing their personal desires to cause them to besmirch their ethical quality and violate discipline and law. Failing to defeat us by guns and ammunition, the

enemy has resorted to the use of economic measures, goods, money, and women to corrupt our cadres and combatants and weaken our country in order to create an opportunity to destroy us with even more dangerous blows. These are highly dangerous and murderous sugar-coated bullets.

I suggest that all party members and youth union members in the Army always be vigilant to prevent themselves from falling prey to enemy schemes. Meanwhile, all leading and commanding cadres must constantly provide soldiers with political training and ideological guidance, intensify party work and youth union work in the Army, educate youths, and adopt effective measures to ensure that such a situation does not occur any more.

I have also learned that relations between a number of commanding cadres and their troops in recent years have often been affected by unhealthy disagreements, and that some of the commanding cadres concerned are still young. These cadres usually command their units by simply giving orders. In punishing soldiers, they seldom adopt persuasive or educational measures and even resort to beatings or insults. Their style of command is still heavily characterized by paternalism and militarism.

Some commanding cadres still lack responsibility for, and pay no attention to, the material and moral life and thought of soldiers, as well as turn a deaf ear to their suggestions. There are also commanding cadres who seek to lure soldiers up the wrong path, such as smuggling; stealing property of the state, army, and people; and allowing soldiers to leave on furlough only on the condition that the latter pay money, offer gifts, or refuse rations from their units during their absence. A number of officers have often exhibited bad examples in their language and relations with, and actions toward, soldiers, as well as in the observation of military discipline.

In my opinion, whether he is a party member or a youth union member and whether he is at the higher or lower level, a commander must be held responsible, first of all, for all acts of negativism among the soldiers and units under his control. Practical experience shows that in any place and at any time, when there is a serious and exemplary commander, there is a good unit with many good soldiers. On the other hand, a unit cannot advance itself and produce good soldiers if the commander of that unit does not lead an exemplary life, lacks seriousness, causes disunity, contends with others for merit, shifts the blame on others, and does not love his men. I hope that as cadres, party members, and youth union members who are assuming command in the army, you comrades will always try to improve yourselves and act as shining examples for your brother soldiers to follow. At the same time, you must match words with deeds.

Since you have already studied the resolution of sixth party congress, you must be well aware of the concept of using the people as the base and letting the people know,



discuss, perform, and control, that was pointed out in this resolution. Therefore, it is also necessary for the Army to understand thoroughly this concept and truly ensure a close link between party members and the masses, between cadres and soldiers, and between the higher and lower echelons, thus constantly and firmly maintaining a healthy political atmosphere, inclusive democracy, and strict discipline along with caring for the livelihood of soldiers.

This way, our combatants will enthusiastically and voluntarily participate in the organization and management of everyday life in their units, make efforts to improve the conditions of barracks, take part in animal husbandry and cultivation and henceforth put an end to the misappropriation of rations, and voluntarily make training aids and objects for recreational purposes. Our combatants' participation will certainly help combat injustice within the armed forces and in society as well.

Now during your youth and while members of the armed forces, you should constantly uphold your revolutionary ideal and continuously improve your political background, quality, ethics, and work and combat skills. This is what the party and people have always expected you to do.

Isn't it true that in some of our young people—including those in the armed forces—the socialist construction ideal, sense of duty toward the people, and awareness of the need for caring for one another have deteriorated at an alarming rate? Meanwhile, the source of our great strength and the key factor leading to our glorious military victories lie in the very principle of living and fighting for the sake of the revolutionary ideal.

During the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars, Vietnamese youth has, from one generation to another, fought for a noble ideal, realizing that nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom and that it is better to die than live in slavery. As a result, they have recorded countless glorious military victories.

Now that you are fighting for the defense of the socialist fatherland and for socialist construction, it is all the more necessary and important for you to uphold your ideal. From a purely material point of view, the enemy is many times superior to us in terms of the quantity and sophistication of its weapons, ammunition, aircraft, and warships. Nevertheless, we are far superior to the enemy in terms of morale and ideology. It was this very strength of our morale and ideology that helped us cope with the enemy's military strength and cruelty. Our ideological strength has turned into a combined material strength with which we have smashed the country-grabbing clique and its country-selling henchmen.

Our armed forces have been endowed with this ideal and have resolutely brought it into play in their life-or-death contest of strength with the aggressor enemies. The armed forces have indeed provided various generations

of our youths with an important learning experience. Therefore, even more than youths in society, youths in the armed forces must serve as the most typical model of socialist enlightenment.

Grass-roots youth union organizations in the armed forces must organize regular meetings for youths so they can help one another recall and develop their forefathers' traditions. This way, they will forever continue the latter's undertaking and show themselves worthy of those predecessors who sacrificed themselves for the sake of the nation and who took part in the two resistance wars without spending a moment thinking about their personal problems.

If all youths in the armed forces unanimously agree with me on this point and resolutely carry it out, then there will be no way for us to accept those unhealthy phenomena that are taking place out there in society. For instance, a number of youths do not want to fulfill military service. For those who have already joined the armed forces, they always look forward to completing their terms so they can rejoin their families, heedless of requests by the armed forces asking them to stay and continue their military career. A number of young military cadres want to retire or terminate their service for medical reasons. Worse still, some combatants do not want to become party members for fear that if they did, they would have to set examples by agreeing to stay on with the Armed Forces as requested by the party. Other youths have joined the armed forces but always try to find the least difficult jobs, office work, or work assignments in cities or in the rear and express concern when transferred to the front for border defense, fulfillment of internationalist duty, or direct combat missions. Some youths think that the only way to fulfill their ideals is through schooling, higher education, or overseas educational programs. Others only look for easy but well paying jobs or put more emphasis on professional skills than on efforts to improve their political and ideological background, ethics, behavior, and lifestyles.

From what we have mentioned above, we can see that there can be no compatibility between those examples and the ideal and quality of a new type of youth, especially army youths who are members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, a youth organization in the glorious Ho Chi Minh era.

More than ever before, you should clearly realize that the fatherland's present and future and the nation's fate depend on young people. Therefore, you should close ranks and take the lead in the nationwide youth movement to heighten the sense of duty and to stand ready to assume the task laid down by your predecessors. Whether our nation can sail through its current difficulties and be on a par with modern countries in the world or not depends first of all on youths like you.

I would like to suggest some concrete tasks for you to study and implement following this congress: It is very necessary for all party and youth union chapters in the armed forces to give due attention to educating youths in the areas of ideology, traditions, and political background. Party and youth union-related work must be renovated both in terms of content and form in such a concrete and diversified way as to appeal to youths. Due attention must be given to criticism and self-criticism, considering them as essential as food and water are to one's body. Good people and good deeds must always be commended and misdeeds and bad people must be severely criticized. Great attention must be paid to caring for youths' material and spiritual life, especially now that there is still much room for improvement. To this end, our military personnel must engage in part-time economic activities in their stationing areas. Local conditions should be taken into consideration in order to ensure appropriate economic activities.

In addition, rear service organs must work closely with state agencies when it comes to receiving and distributing supplies. This way, we can meet our military personnel's food, clothing, and housing demands and other daily necessities in accordance with state-prescribed criteria. First priority of supply must be given to border areas, islands, and places of direct combat actions.

My last suggestion is that you should strive to show yourselves worthy of being soldiers of Uncle Ho both when you are still wearing military uniforms as well as when you return to civilian life. The party and state are seeking ways to create jobs for youths, especially those

who have completed military service. Nevertheless, you should have a correct idea about employment. It does not necessarily mean that only people on state payrolls have jobs. You can either attend vocational training courses and then have jobs with various joint production teams, small industrial and handicraft cooperatives, and agricultural cooperatives or go to new economic areas where you can take part in afforestation and cultivation of coffee, pepper, and tea. This way, you can contribute to making the fatherland rich.

Whatever positions you may hold, you must clearly demonstrate the quality of Uncle Ho's soldiers through your high labor productivity, good work performance, and active participation in the reserve force. This way, upon the fatherland's call, you will be ready to take up weapons and set out for national defense.

It is my hope that the third All-Army Congress will mark a new developmental stage in the army youth movement. From now on, a strong movement will be initiated among youths to strive enthusiastically to live up to the quality, ethics, and good behavior of Uncle Ho's soldiers and the noble communist ideal.

Through concrete deeds, let our brother and sister youths in the armed forces make worthy contributions to the successful implementation of the strategic objectives set forth by the sixth Party Congress. The party is looking forward to receiving good news about the fine achievements and brilliant feats-of-arms of youths in the armed forces. It is my hope that you will not let our party and people down.

## **Papua New Guinea**

### **Cabinet Reshuffle Takes Place Christmas Eve**

#### **Education Minister Removed**

*BK290708 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] A senior politician sacked from the Papua New Guinea cabinet in a Christmas eve reshuffle has appeared in court in Port Moresby charged with a sex offense. Mr Aruru Matiabe appeared in court charged with unlawful carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16.

Radio Australia's correspondent in Port Moresby, Sean Dorney, reports that police told the court the alleged offense had occurred over an extended period earlier this year. Mr Matiabe, who is aged 32, did not enter a plea and the magistrate remanded him on bail until 1 February.

Up until the reshuffle last week, Mr Matiabe had been education minister in the coalition government of Prime Minister Paias Wingti. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED

PRESS says the reshuffle followed claims by the opposition leader, Mr Michael Somare, that senior cabinet ministers had been sexually harassing women members of their staff.

#### **New Minister Appointed**

*BK290702 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 29 Dec 87*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's new public service minister has pledged to wipe out nepotism and corruption in the 50,000-member government work force. The minister, Mr (Utuna Samana), was brought into the cabinet in a Christmas Eve reshuffle. He entered Parliament at the recent national election after 7 years as the premier of Morobe, Papua New Guinea's largest province.

In his first statement since accepting the public service portfolio, Mr (Samana) said he would not tolerate nepotism, political interference, or corruption. He said appointments to the public service from now on would be solely on the basis of merit, experience, and performance.

Mr (Samana's) appointment has been welcomed by the main public service union, the Public Employees Association.



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